

G Barnett

A  
THOUSAND  
NOTABLE THINGS,  
ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS;

DISCLOSED FROM

THE SECRETS OF NATURE AND ART;

*Practicable, Profitable, and of great Advantage;*

t down from long and curious study and experience, for the greater part; and the rest taken from the most judicious and celebrated authors of the Ancients and Moderns. Being a *rich Cabinet of select Curiosities and Rarities*, in one volume, digested into fourteen books, for the general use and good of Mankind; with strict amendments, and large additions, to what formerly has been published in this kind; exceeding any other for the multitude of pleasing variety herein to be found.

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## TO THE READER.

**I**F some think no shame to pleasure many for the displeasuring of a few, (gentle Reader) then I need not to blush; nor fear to profit many, by burning of none; which I hope I have done, by publishing of this my book abroad, nor penn'd without pain, nor drawn without diligence, nor ended with ease. Wherein are such, and so many, notable, rare, pleasant, profitable, and precious things (meaning one with another) as never were yet set forth in any volume in the English Tongue. Divers of them were never hitherto printed nor written that ever I knew; but only that I wrote them at such time as I heard them credibly reported, thinking them such rare things as were worthy to be registered. I must confess I have selected and pick'd a great many out of Latin writers, the authors and writers whereof I have named, most commonly at the end of the same. And some notable and precious things I gathered out of some old English written books; and some also not long since printed, unworthy to be hid, and greater pity but they should be known, which purposely I have placed herein; whereby I think verily many will read them, hear them, and have profit by them, that otherwise should never have known them. For many, I suppose, will buy this book for things whereunto they are affectionated, that never could, or would, have bought, or looked on the books wherein they are. So that, by this means, they are like to win against their wills.

Per.

## TO THE READER.

Perhaps you may marvel, that I have not placed them in better order, and that things of like matter are not joined together. Truly, there are so many of so divers and sundry sorts, and contrary effects, that it could not be altogether observed. And in my judgment, through the strangeness and variety of matter, it will be more desirously and delightfully read; knowing we are made of such a mould, that delicate daintiness delights us much, but we are loath to be fed too long with one food; and that long walking, in strange, pleasant, and contrary places, will lesser weary us, than short travel in often-trodden ground.

This work might have been framed with finer phrases (more delectable to some, though not so meet for many,) but that it is better to profit a greater sort, than to feed the fancies of a few; well assured, that the learned Eloquent can better perceive plain speeches, than the slenderly Learned, and common sort, can understand eloquent discourses.

Therefore, as I have written to all indifferently, so wish I to manifest the meaning thereof accordingly, who am your friend to serve you,

The AUTHOR.

THE  
FIRST BOOK  
OF  
NOTABLE THINGS.

I.

IN the first beginning hereof, a rare and strange matter shall appear, worthy to be marked, especially of such as love or use Sage. A certain man sitting in a garden with his love, did take (as he was talking) a few leaves of Sage, and rubbing his teeth and gums therewith, immediately fell down, and died: whereupon his said love was examined how he died: she said she knew nothing that he did, but that he rubbed his teeth with Sage; and she went with the Judge, and others, into the garden to that place where the same thing happened; and then she took of the same Sage to shew them how he did, and likewise rubbed her teeth and gums therewith, and presently she died also. Whereupon the Judge suspecting the cause of their deaths to be in the Sage, caused the said bed of Sage to be plucked and digged up, and to be burned, lest others might have the like harm thereby; and at the roots, or under the said Sage, there was a great toad found, which infected the same Sage with his venomous breath.—*Antonius de Placitis* hath written of this marvellous matter. This may be a warning to such as rashly use to eat raw and unwashed Sage; therefore it is good to plant Rue round about Sage, for Toads by no means will come nigh unto Rue (as it is thought of some).

2. The hoofs of the fore feet of a Cow dried, and made into fine powder, increaseth Milk in Nurses, if they eat it in their pottage, or use it in their drink; and being cast upon burning coals, the smoke thereof doth kill mice, or at least doth drive them away.— *This Mizaldus writes of the experiment of a certain Spaniard.*

3. *Aqua Vita*, being outwardly applied, doth help very much the sinews and muscles and other parts of the body, tormented or pained of a Cold cause, with heating, strength, and swift penetration.

4. If one use to rub chapped or rough lips with the sweat behind their ears, it will make them fine, smooth, and well coloured.— *Proved.*

5. Earth Worms fryed with Goose Grease, then strained, and a little thereof dropt warm into the deaf or pained Ear, doth help the same. You must use it half a dozen times at the least — *This is true.*

6. *Anthonyus Benevinius*, an excellent physician, doth glory, that he, with the water wherein Smiths did quench their hot and burning irons, giving the same often to drink, and with the eating of Capers, did perfectly heal a citizen of Florence, that had the grief and swelling of the spleen seven years.

7. Oft Thunder doth turn and change Wines marvellously; but if the wines be then in cellars, being paved, and the walls of stone, they take less harm than in boarded cellars; therefore it is good, before such tempest or thunder, to lay a plate of Iron with salt, or flint stones, upon the said vessels of Wine.— *Levinus Lemnius.*

8. Make powder of unslaked Lime, and mix it with Black Soap, and anoint any Wen therewith, and the wen will fall away; and when the root come out, anoint it with Oil of Balm, and it will be cured perfectly.

9 The juice of Mullen Leaves (of some called Hedge-Taper, and of some Logwort) put to any pain

that is bruised, or that hath had a stroke, and the stamped leaves thereof, then put it upon the same, and tied fast on with a cloth: If you let it lie so a whole day, and a night, unreMOVED, it will heal it finely, yea though it be a wound; but the sore must be first washed with white wine, a little warmed, and the juice of the leaves must be put to it, and you will marvel at the effect — *Mizaldus proved it.*

10. A barren vine will bear grapes, if you cast old and sour wine thereon; or if you bury the leaves of wine at the roots thereof; but you must take heed that you cast not soot that is swept from chimneys, or lime, to the root of the said barren vine, which with their burning heat kills the vine, and makes the same to wither before it's time. — *Mizaldus.*

11. In the morning, if salt be holden in the mouth under the tongue, until it melt or consume into water, and teeth being rubbed therewith, it will preserve the teeth safe and sound; it will keep them from rotting, and that they shall not be worm-eaten. — *Proved.*

12. There is no present remedy to ease the torment of the gout, both in the hands and in the feet, than a young whelp, especially of one colour, the same be put to the grief — *Levinus Lemnius.* — But the whelp ought to be cut out, or cloven into two parts, through the middle of the back, and the one half with the inner side hot, to be laid to the grieved place. — *And this I know to be an excellent thing.*

13. Many stinking things do drive away the contagious and pestiferous air, as *Castoreum*, *Galbanum*, *Agastenum*, Brimstone, (all which are to be had at the Apothecaries) — the smoke of burned leather, and of brass especially the smell of gunpowder.

14. Common azure is made as followeth: Take sal armoniack, three ounces; of verdigrease, six ounces; let them be made in powder, and mix them



## THE FIRST BOOK

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with water of tartar, so that it may be something thick; then put the same into a glass, and let it be well stopped that no air may get forth, and let it be laid in very hot horse dung for the space of eight days; and then when you take it out, you shall find it an excellent azure.—*Mizaldus*.

15 Any kind of amber being sodden in the grease of a sow that gives suck to young pigs, is not only thereby the clearer, but also much the better.—*Mizaldus*.

16. A certain citizen of *Padua* having, *Cantharides*, that is to say *Spanish Flies*, applied to one of his knees, did piss above five ounces of blood. The like happened to one, to whose great toe of the same foot, the same was applied.—*Bartholomeus Monteganus*, a notable physician, affirms this; therefore *Cantharides* is perilous to be taken both inward and outward.

17. The leaf of the greater bur, borne or laid on the top of the head, doth draw the matrix upward; but laid under the sole of the foot, it draweth downward, which is a notable and excellent remedy against the suffocations, falling and displaying of the matrix.—*Mizaldus*.

18. Ale sod till it be thick like a salve, helps all sores and aches applied thereto marvellously.—a thing often proved.

19. All kind of docks have this property, that what flesh or meat is sod therewith, though they be never so old, hard, or tough, they will become tender and fit to be eaten. Hereupon it comes, that they were so used in the old time, so that thereby the meat was much sooner concocted and easier digested, and the wound more soluble.—*Mizaldus*.

20. If one suspect himself to be infected with the pleurisie, let the party hold in his breath as long as he can; and then, if he can let his breath go with

out coughing, he hath not the pleurisie; if not, he hath the pleurisie, or is in danger thereof.

21. One may colour ivory, or any other bones, with an excellent green colour, as followeth: take strong water, called Aqua Fortis, wherein dissolve as much copper as the said water is able; then let the bones you would have coloured, lie in the same all night, and they will be like a smaragdine colour.—Mizaldus.

22. If oil be poured upon wine, or any other liquor, it makes that the same shall not wax musty or be corrupted, for it excludes and drives forth all air that may breed corruption. only with the outward air of the oil, as with a certain covering. Notwithstanding, all strips of plants, whereon oil is poured or effused, do putrify, as Pliny reports.

23. The coals of a birch tree made in powder, and put into a wound or great sore, healeth it perfectly without any other thing. It was credibly told me, that the Moscovites use it much, and esteem it greatly.

24. If a navel string of a child, after it is cut, do chance to touch ground before it be burned, the same child will not be able to keep or hold his or her water, neither night nor day.—A thing very true and known.

25. A flea'd mouse, roasted, or made in powder, and drank at one time, doth perfectly help such as cannot hold or keep their water; especially if it be used three days in this order.—This is very true, and often proved.

26. As soon as the child is born (especially a boy) there ought to be great heed taken in the cutting of the navel string; for the member of generation doth follow the proportion of the navel string: And if it be tied too short in a winch, it may be a hindrance to her in bringing forth her child. Therefore it is meet that midwives have great regard therein.



27. Betony, drank with water or wine, doth cause a woman to be easily and speedily delivered; yea, though the child be dead, or if it be turned contrary to a right course: Also it brings forth the after-burthen. The like effect hath penny-royal, as some affirm. And it hath been proved, saith Mizaldus.

28. The wort lead, laid on the crown of the head, draweth up the uvula, or the flap in the throat.—M. Cato, by the report of Mizaldus.

29. If a piece of fine gold, or leaves of pure gold, be put into the juice of lemons, and taken out of it after it hath lain there a whole day, and the same juice then given to one that is sick of the plague with a little wine, and the powder of the root of angelica, or of the decoction of the same root; 'tis a marvel to be told what help it brings them; yea, though they be past all hope, or thought of recovery.—This Mizaldus writes as proved.

30. A little bay salt, stamped small, mixed with the yolk of an egg, and applied to a fellon, and so used divers times, doth not only perfectly heal the same with speed; but also it draws out all the pain of the arm, and ceases the swelling thereof, if any such be, by means of the same.—This is perfectly proved.

31. Children are not always like unto their parents, as may appear in Holides, which did beget a daughter of an Ethiopian, which daughter was not of the colour of her mother; but after, the said daughter had a son, which was black, and like to his grandmother. So Niseus the poet did degenerate in his colour from his father and his mother, and was like his grandfather, being an Ethiopian; which thing ought well to be considered of such that suspect their wives when they bring forth children unlike to either of them.—Mizaldus.

32. A toad stone, called Crapandina, touching any part benumbed, hurt, or stung with rat, spider, wasp,

wasp, or any other venomous beast, ceases the pain or swelling thereof — Lemneus.

33. The juice of broom, mixed with the oil of raddish or mustard, is a very safe remedy for the killing or destroying of Lice.

34. If a woman anoint often her dugs or paps with the juice of succory, it will make them little, round, and hard; or if they be hanging or bagging, it will draw them together, whereby they shall seem as the dugs of a maid. — Mizaldus.

35. If you shall enclose, within a piece of thin silk, Galbanum made soft, and shall lay it to the mouth of the matrix all night, the head of the woman having then no foul or stinking clothes upon it, but only covered with a caul, and a clean or thin handkerchief, without any kind of odour, in the morning when the same are loosed from the head, if the crown of her head smell of Galbanum it is a sure token that the woman is apt to have children. — Hippocrates.

36. The fasting spittle of a whole and sound person doth quite take away all scurviness, saws flame, or redness of the face, ringworms, tetters, and all kind of pustules or wheals, by smearing or rubbing the infected place therewith: and likewise it clean puts away thereby all painful swellings by the means of any venomous thing, as hornets, spiders, toads, and such like. — Mizaldus.

37. It is certainly and constantly affirmed, that on Midsummer Eve, that is, the day before the nativity of St. John Baptist there is found under the root of mugwort, a coal, which preserves or keeps them safe from the plague, carbuncle, lightning, the quartan ague, and from burning, that bear the same about them: And Mizaldus, the writer thereof, saith, that he doth hear that it is to be found the same day under the root of plantane; which I know to be of truth, for I have found them the same day under the root of plantane. It is to be found at noon.

38. The dross, or that which is left after passing out of the oil of linseed, is marvellous profitable for the feeding of beasts: and if you shall let a handful or two steep a while in rain water, and therewith wash your hands, it will not only mend the spots, or other deformity of the skin, but also you shall thereby perceive that the same and other members, if they be likewise washed therewith, will be made much fairer and more clean.—Mizaldus.

39. All things that come out of the earth, will swim upon quicksilver, though they be heavy, except gold; and gold, though never so little, will sink into it, and be swallowed thereof, and it's colour will be turned into silver, which cannot be reduced into the form of gold again, but with fire, nor can be gotten out: and the quicksilver, through the fire, will be dissolved into a smoak, with a perilous smell.—Mizaldus.

40. Salt, finely stamped, and mixed with fasting spittle, laid on a fillet, and applied certain times to the place where superfluous hair is, doth cause that hair to grow there no more.—A thing certainly proved. Pidgeons dung doth work the like effect, applied in such sort.

41. Aqua Vita, mixed with white sugar candy, finely powdered, so that it be not too thick thereof, but indifferent, and a spoonful thereof taken last at night, for the space of three or four nights, doth presently help the cough and hoarseness, and breaks the phlegm marvellously.—This is a tried thing.—The like effect hath the powder of the root of *Ennula campana*, mixed with the powder of liquorice, and of white sugar candy, if it be often used, and eaten a spoonful at one time; which I have often proved.

42. Whosoever have their feet smell strongly, if they put the scales of Iron in their shoes, wherein they used to go, it takes clean away the evil smell thereof.—George Fabricius.

43. You shall stay the bleeding of the nose, if you write with the same blood in the forehead of the party that bleeds, these words following, Consummum est.

44. The powder of the tooth of a boar, mixed with the oil of linseed, doth presently cure the squinancy, (which is a pain or swelling in the throat) if the grieved places be touched with the end of a feather or pen, smeared with the same mixture. — Mizaldus.

45. The outward part of the nattle doth sting, prickle, or burn; but the inward part (being the juice) anointed on the arteries, doth mitigate and amend the feverly heat of the heart. — Avicena et Arnold de Villa nova.

46 A medicine made of a little honey, and of a coal made of vine which never bare grapes, if the teeth be often rubbed therewith, doth so cleanse them, and make them so white, that they will be judged to be of ivory.

47. The blood of a white hen, smeared on a freckled or spotted face, and thereon suffered to dry, and afterwards wiped away, clearly takes away all spots from the same — Mizaldus had this of a certain Italian.

48. The decoction of hollieock, with honey and butter, being drank, doth marvellously ease the pain of the cholic, and of the back. — I have proved this to be very excellent and true.

49. A plaister made of the powder of burned swallows, and of their nest, doth help effectually the swelling of the throat, or squinancy.

50. You shall know good and pure azure, from sophisticate and naughty azure, if some of it be laid upon a hot burning iron, and if then it will not be burned, neither any little stone is found therein, then it is pure and perfect.

51. The white of an egg well and long beaten,

mixed with quick lime, will surely join broken glasses and broken earthen cups, and will make them hold fast and surely together. But it would be the better, if a little of very old cheese be well mixed therewith.—This is very true, and proved.

52. Plantane is judged by Hermes to be the herb of Mars, and therefore good against the diseases and pains of the head, because that the sign of Aries, which is one of the houses of Mars, doth govern the head. And also plantane is very good against the grief and diseases of the stone, and the ulcers of the bladder, and also Gonorrhea passis, and hemorrhoids, because Scorpio, the other house of Mars, doth rule that part of the body. Like judgments may be had of other herbs of the planet — Mizaldus.

53. Whoso use to rub their fingers between the toes of their feet, when they go to bed, especially when they smell most, and then to smell the same at their nose, it is a perfect remedy to put away the cramp.

54. A candle burning, holden or put to a house or place, wherein a piece of salt petre is put, the said candle will suddenly be blown out; and the same candle, immediately put to another place, wherein is brimstone, will be lighted and burn again, to the great marvel of them that stand by, if they be ignorant of the secret — Mizaldus. But the snuff of the candle must not be clean out.

55. That writings shall not burn in the fire, take very strong vinegar and the whites of eggs, and put them together, and put thereto quicksilver, mixing and stirring the quicksilver well therein, and with the same mixture anoint paper three times, and after that, write what you list upon the same paper, and then cast the same writing into the fire, it will not burn.

56. Cut or break a white loaf in the midst when  
it



## OF NOTABLE THINGS.

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broken comes hot out of the oven, and lay it to the ear of such as have any quick thing in their head, and it will bring it out, shifting it with hot bread until all the quick things be come forth.—This is proved to be true.

57. The little bone in the knee joint of the hinder leg of a hare, doth presently help the cramp, if you touch the grieved place therewith.—Often proved:

58. A little piece of the tongue of a fox, being moistened and made soft in vinegar (if it be dry), draweth out a thorn, or any other thing deep in the flesh, if it laid upon the place where it is.—It is an excellent and true thing.

59. The three cornered stone of a carp, which to be found in the hinder part of the head, nigh unto the neck, beaten small, and blown into the nose, both stay the bleeding of the nose by it's binding faculty; which may be perceived by the tasting thereof.—This hath been proved, and I know it to be true. Mizaldus.

60. The head of a cat that is all black, burned in a new pot, and fine ashes or powder made thereof, and some of the same thrice every day blown out of a quill into the eye that hath either web or pin, or any other evil or grief in the same, is a most excellent help and remedy thereof. But if the party feel any burning in his or her eye (especially in the night), three or four oaken leaves steeped or moistened in water, be laid together upon the sore or grieved eye, and let the same be afterward turned, and laid again. The author of this secret said, that the sight is restored with this remedy, after a whole year's blindness.—This was told to Mizaldus.

61. Here follows an excellent remedy for all humors, and easy to be made: take greek pitch, asphaltum, and white oblihanum, which is a kind of frankincense, of all a like quantity: let them be

stamped and mixed with the whites of eggs, then (the wound being first washed, and the lips thereof well joined together) lay the same mixture on linen cloth, and apply it to the wound, and tie the same fast on with cloths or broad bands; and let it lie so certain days unremoved.—Proved, saith Mizaldus.

62. White lillies will wax red, as Florentius hath taught, if warily and diligently you open the clefts of the roots, and fill the same with any red colour, and so then set the same in a fat dunged earth.—Mizaldus.

63. Women that use to lie and sleep on their right side, seldom or never bring forth any wenches.—Rasis writes this.

64. Whosoever is anointed for the Neapolitan disease (commonly called the French pox), if he hold in his mouth a ring of gold, or else another piece of gold, and rolls the same about his mouth with his tongue, the quicksilver that is in his body by the means of the ointment is drawn of the said gold, and is so wrapt about the said ring or gold that when it is taken out of his said mouth, it shall seem as though it were all silver. And the said ring of gold will not be restored to its former brightness or colour, except it be put into the fire.—Lemnius.

65. Snails, without their shells, or otherwise with their shells stamped and mixed sometimes with cheslep or rennet, to draw out thorns or any other thing out of the flesh, though never so deep if they be applied to the place. And also being laid to the belly of them that have the dropsy, they suck out the water. But the same must not be loosed from the belly until all the humours or water be sucked forth, or else the same plaister of snails doth fall away of itself. Jacob Hollerius.





THE  
SECOND BOOK

OF

NOTABLE THINGS.

1.

IT is manifest by experience, that the seventh male child, by just order (never a girl or wench being born between), doth heal only with touching (through a natural gift) the king's evil.

2. The juice of henbane, mixed with the blood of an hare, and sod within the skin of an hare, it is said that all the hares will gather together, which be within that race where it is buried. As the Matrix of a bitch will gather dogs together.—This was affirmed for truth to Mizaldus.

3. Many women with child, on the sudden or unlooked for meeting, or sudden seeing of an hare, or for the desire or longing to eat of the same, do bring forth children with a cloven upper lip, and forkedwise called an hare lip.

4. An egg laid in strong vinegar three days, or a little longer, it makes the shell thereof so tender and soft, that one may draw it through a ring. Cast the same into warm water, and let it lie therein, and it will be hard again.—Mizaldus.

5. A flint stone lying in vinegar the space of seven days, may be dissolved into powder by rubbing between the fingers. Therefore it is no marvel though Hannible did dissolve the stones of the Alps with vinegar.—Mizaldus.

6. Water

6. Water wherein the leaves and seeds of hemp are sodden, being cast or sprinkled on the earth, will make the worms to come out of the ground, if any be there.—Mizaldus.

7. Take the oil of tartar, made of the lees of excellent wive, it doth take the spots from iron, the iron being cleansed from all rustiness, and doth make it of an excellent brightness, if the iron be rubbed therewith.—Mizaldus.

8. The root of henbane stamped, and applied warm to the pain of the gout of the feet, or Sciatica, it is said that it helps marvellously, because the herb belongs to Jupiter, which is only lord of Sagitary, which governs the huckle bone; and of Pisces, which challenges the feet.—Mizaldus.

9. If some drops of Aqua Vitæ be mixed with writing ink, the same will never freeze.—Proved.

10. The soles of the feet anointed with the fat of a dormouse, doth procure sleep.—As Aëtius doth say.

11. They will have pains in the stomach, or be weak stomached, in whose nativities Mars and Saturn are in the sixth house; or in the twelfth house infortuning the Moon, or the lord of the Ascendant: especially if the sign of the sixth house be Cancer.—Jatromath, Guat. Byff.

12. This following is an excellent remedy for them that be broken bellied, or bursten. Take nine red snails, and put them between two tile stones, so that they slide not away, and dry them in an oven, so that you make them in powder; then give to the diseased the powder of one of them in white wine, every other day, in the morning, till all be done, which will be in eighteen days. The party must take it fasting, and neither eat nor drink for two hours after. And if the disease be so long rooted, that these nine times will not suffice, then begin immediately again with other nine snails, and do as before

is declared in all points. I had this out of an old book, wherein was many secrets, as I heard one affirm them to be true and tried things.

13. Hempseed given to hens in Winter, will make them lay eggs apace.—Gardanus.

14. The oil of tartar doth take clean away all spots, freckles, and filthy wheals of the face, chin, or forehead, with it's cleansing strength. - This is proved.

15. Six or seven whites of eggs put into troubled or thick wine, and the same being well moved and stirred with a stick, makes the wine fair and clear.

16. If a rat, mouse, or Weazel, or any other thing, suddenly leap or fall on the body of a woman with child; or else any cherries, or a cluster of grapes, or other thing whatsoever, chance to fall or hit any part of her body; by and by, it haps that the child is marked with some special note or mark on that part whereon they did fall or hit, except haply the woman (on whose body the same did chance) wipe with her hand suddenly the part or member therewith touched, and lay her said hand on some other part further off.—Lemnius.

17 Burning water called Aqua Vitæ, is of a marvellous force in preserving of things, and keeping them from putrifying. For flesh or meats whatsoever moistened therewith, will be safe from corruption and worms.

18. If young beasts eat of the leaves of an ivy or ash tree, they die; but if they that chew the cud, do eat thereof, they feel no harm.

19. Whosoever will preserve Chesnuts, and keep them safe and sound, let them lay and mix them with walnuts; for they will drink up and consume such humours whereby they corrupt; and they will not suffer them to wax mouldy —Mizaldus.

20. Knotgrass is thought to be the herb of the sun, whereupon it helps greatly all the diseases of the heart, and the mouth of the stomach; whereof

Leo the lion is governor, which is the house of the Sun; and it is very good against the great griefs of the back, the stone, and the cholic, by drinking of it, or by injection.—It was affirmed to Mizaldius, that it was found true by experience.

21. The paring of an apple cut something thick, the inside whereof laid to hot burning or running eyes at night, when the party goes to bed, and tied or bound to the same, doth help the same very speedily and contrary to expectation.—An excellent secret.

22. A certain priest, having a loving dog, was killed for his money, and thrown among bushes or some other private place; which dog so mourned for his said master, that he would not depart from him, but howled, so that the dead body was found; which dead body was brought afore certain men to be viewed, to which place divers people resorted, amongst whom the murtherer must needs shew himself (lamenting outwardly the matter with the rest of the standers by, as though he had been guiltless as the rest,) whom, when the said dog perceived, he bark'd and did run at him fiercely, and by no means would leave his barking, howling, and running at him, and following after him and none other, shewing (in his manner) that that was he who killed his master. Whereupon being suspected, he was examined, and forthwith confessed his wicked fact, and therefore was executed — Austine affirms this.

23. This following will presently ease the pains of the gout. Fry out the grease of shoemaker's patches or pieces of leather, and lay some of it upon brown paper, warming it a little at the fire; then apply the same to the grief, and it will take away the pain in one night. I had this of them that have proved it often to be true.

24. If sheep chance to eat of a herb called Knot-grass, it will make their bellies swell, and they will

id out of their mouths a stinking froth ; therefore  
y must be let blood under the tail, next to the but-  
ing of the neck. — Collumella.

25. There are many do things in their sleep,  
ich they that be awake use to do ; for they will  
lk about the house and chamber, and go to other  
ks beds, and dare do any thing without fear ;  
ereof there are many examples. But one among  
the rest, which was credibly told me, was marvel-  
as, strange, and almost incredible ; which was, that  
o men lying in bed together, the one of them being  
t asleep, took the keys, and unlocked the doors  
d the gate of the house, and so took his bow and  
row, and went to a wood or chace about a mile  
om thence, and killed a buck or doe, and then did  
ver or hide the same in the wood, and then came  
ome again, unlocking and locking the gate and  
ors again, and laid the keys where he had them,  
d so went to bed. The other man that lay with  
m, being awake, followed him, and did see all that  
e did ; but he would not go to bed, but staid awhile  
another place to see the event thereof : and as  
on as the other was in bed, he took his dagger,  
bbing and thrusting therewith in the bed, where  
e other man did lie, and by and by, after waking,  
id, Alas ! what have I done ? I have killed him.  
he other answered, Nay, I am not killed yet, thanks  
to God. Then said he, I dreamed that I killed a Buck  
such a place, and that thou didst see me where I did  
him and hide him ; and thinking thou wouldst betray  
e, I thought to kill thee : but I am glad, said he, that  
was but a dream. Then the other said, If it were  
dream, thy dream is then true ; for thou hast per-  
ormed althy dream, except the killing of me ; which he  
ould not believe until the next day : then he that  
y with him, carried him to the place where he him-  
li had hid the buck ; where indeed they found the  
buck,



buck, killed as before told in his dream.—A marvelous matter, if it were true.

26. If shell snails be roasted, and dried at the fire, or in an oven, and made into powder, and a spoonful thereof drank in ale at one time, and taken nine or ten days together, it doth perfectly help and cure the black jaundice.—Proved.

27. If you stamp earth-worms, and then strain them through a cloth, then put to the same as much of the oil of raddish roots, and between the beating or framing of swords, or knives, or daggers when they be hot, you do quench them twice or thrice therein, the same shall cut iron after, though it were lead.

28. Stinking and corrupt wine will be marvelously mended, if according to the bigness of the vessel, a sufficient quantity of clean wheat, in a bag be hanged in the vessel, and after be taken out of the same. For whatsoever is unclean or naught, the wine will be made pure and clear.—Pistorius.

29. If you bore holes in bay berries, and put into every hole the seeds of artichokes, and wrap them with dung, and so put them into the earth, thou shalt have so sweet and pleasant smelling artichokes, that nothing can be of more sweet and pleasant smell.—Varro. The same will happen if you do steep seeds three days in sweet smelling water.—Mizaldus.

30. Butter, Aqua Vitæ, and beasts gall, of each like quantity, mixed together, and an ache or stife anointed therewith, something hot, every morning and evening, for seven or eight days, doth perfectly help the same.—Proved.

31. Galen saith, that he knew certain men in his time, that gave the powder of men's bones burned to them that had the falling sickness; they not knowing of it, lest their minds should stand against the medicine; and many were cured with the same.—Gesnerus hath proved it with the skull.

32. If you prick the head of a leek with a reed or a stick sharpened, and put within the same the seeds of rape, or cucumbers, the said leek's head will smell that it will seem monstrous.

33. The people of Attamores (as Pliny reports) have no mouth, and are clad with a woolly mole growing in India, and live only with smelling of flowers at their nose, of roots and flowers, and apples that grow in the woods; which they carry with them on their long journeys, to sustain and nourish them withal, lest they should want thereof to smell.

34. The powder of stone pitch, drank in small drink once every day, for the space of four or five days, it is a very good remedy for them that are afflicted through falling, or otherwise.

35. If you will presently turn wine into vinegar, put therein salt and pepper, mixed with sour leaven and it will perform it quickly.—Mizaldus.

36. Geese, ducks, and other water fowls, help their diseases with wall sage; Hens with wind; geese with haritch; the cranes with squinant; the panther with man's dung; the bear with ivy; the hart with artichokes; the dogs with grass. Also Pliny saith, that the smell of the crabs will kill bees, especially if that one doth set them nigh unto their hives: for they abhor stinking smells; therefore they follow them fiercely that smell of stinking bells.

37. If children eat raisins fasting, that have worms (without any other meat), it will kill and void the worms: for as bitter things are noisome to them, even so are sweet things: it makes them to swell and burst.

38. If the tender horns of young bucks, that are covered with a thin hairy skin, be cut in pieces, and then put into a new pot well covered, and set it in an oven, or other place that is hot, whereby the same may be made into powder, and some of the same

given



given with pepper and myrrh, to them that are troubled with the cholic, in good wine, it will help them marvellously of the same disease.—Scribonius Largus.

39. Pellitory of the wall stamped, and laid to the cods, and under the navel, and so used four or five times, helps the cholic and pains of the bladder and cods.—A thing often proved.

40. Galbanum made soft, and spread upon a linen cloth, and so applied and laid upon a plague sore, if the disease be curable, it will so stick and cleave to the same, that it cannot be plucked away, unless you bring away the root of the sore with it. But if the disease be incurable, it will not clear.—Arnoldus de villa nova.

41. If any will make their hands white, let them mix the dung of sparrows in warm water, and wash them therewith; or let them seeth the root of nettles in that water, and therewith wash their hands.

42. The roots of lillies sodden in water, do take away the redness in the face, if certain mornings and evenings the same be washed and rubbed therewith.—This hath been often proved.

43. Any stones will easily be made soft, if you lay them all night in the blood of an ox, the fat of a wether, and strong vinegar mixed together.—Mizaldus writes.

44. Apples that are frozen, if they be put or cast into cold water, and suffered to lie therein a while, will come to nature again; for thereby all the frozen congealing will be dissolved.—Lemnius.

45. To separate gold from silver, do thus. Anoint the silver that is gilded with oil of linseed, and sprinkle thereon the powder of roach allum and salt Armoniack mixed together; which being well heated in the fire, and quenched in water, the separated gold will remain therein.—Mizaldus had the use of a cunning Goldsmith.

46. If you stamp hariff a little, and lay it in fair  
ing water for the space of twenty four hours,  
then wash any sore, or scabby place, therewith,  
will heal wonderfully——. This is proved true.
47. A precious and proved medicine for the stone.  
with white wine, thyme, and parsley very well,  
then strain it; and into a good draught thereof  
give a spoonful of white soap, and give it to them  
that are grieved with the stone, and it will cause  
them to make water with speed.
48. Carduus Benedictus stamped, and then well  
beaten with suet, or swine's grease, wine, and  
heat flour, until it be like an ointment, is an ex-  
cellent medicine for all sores and ulcers whatsoever;  
though the bones therewith be bare; but you  
must anoint the sores twice every day, washing first  
the corruption from the sores with white wine.—  
Arnoldus.
49. Take one handful of mugwort, and seeth it in  
sweet oil olive, until the third part of the oil be  
consumed; then anoint therewith any part that is  
tormented or pain'd with the gout, and the pain  
thereof will be quickly gone or put away. This is  
an experiment of the king's surgeon, against the  
out of the feet and hands.—Mizaldus.
50. It is found by observation, that rats and  
mice will forsake old and ruinous houses three  
months before they fall; for they perceive by an  
instinct of nature, that the joints and fastening toge-  
ther of the posts and timber of the houses, by little  
and little will be loos'd, so that it will fall to the  
ground.—Plinius and Lemnius.
51. If one bleed on the right side of the nose, bow  
and press hard the party's right finger that bleeds:  
if on the left side, then the little finger in like case,  
or therewith the bleeding will cease.—This is a com-  
mon and proved remedy.—Mizaldus.

52. Whosoever is tormented with the Sciatica, hip gout, let them take an herb called spear grass and stamp it, and lay a little thereof upon the grief, but put upon it a cockle or walnut shell, and tie some thing on it that the herb be not removed; and within six or eight hours at the most, it will make a great blister on the same place; then lay a clot leaf, or a wort leaf on the same, but first let the water out of the blister with a pin, and it will draw out all the water that causeth the pain or grief. This helped one that was pained therewith twenty years.

53. Put two or more quick mice in a long or deep earthen pot, and set the same nigh unto a fire made of ash wood; when the pot begins to be hot, the mice therein will chirp or make a noise, whereat all the mice that are nigh them will run towards them, and so will leap into the fire, as though they should come to help their poor imprisoned friends and neighbours.---The cause whereof Mizaldus ascribes to the smoke of the ashwood.

54. If you seeth the dregs or mother, or foam of oil to half, and therewith anoint the bottom, corners, and feet of any chest or press, the cloaths that you lay therein shall never be hurt with moths, so that it be dry before you put your cloths therein. —M. Varro and Cato.

55. Make a plaister of potter's clay, mixed with vinegar and the white of an egg, and apply it to the cuds of him that bleeds at the nose, and straightway his bleeding will stay or cease. — This is a sure proved medicine.

56. Give a woman (that suspects herself to be with child at night when she goes to bed) a clove of garlick to eat; and if she feel any savor thereof in the morning when she riseth, then she is not with child; if she feel no savor thereof, then she is with child. — This I had out of an old written book.

7. An excellent and approved thing to make  
men slender that are gross: let them eat three or  
four cloves of garlick, with as much bread and but-  
ter, every morning and evening, first and last, nei-  
ther eating nor drinking for three or four hours  
after their taking of it in the morning, for the space  
of fourteen days at the least, and drink every day  
three draughts of the decoction of fennel, that is,  
the water wherein fennel is sod and well strained  
fourteen days after, at the least, at morning, noon,  
and night. I know a man that was marvellously gross,  
and could not go a quarter of a mile, but was enfor-  
ced to rest him a dozen times at the least, that with  
this medicine took away his grossness, and after-  
wards could go a journey on foot.

THE END OF THE SECOND BOOK.



THE  
THIRD BOOK  
OF  
NOTABLE THINGS.

**F**IVE eggs laid in the evening in strong and tart vinegar, and taken out of the same the next morning, so that you perceive their shells therewith to be something soft ; else let them lie longer therein and then put or thrust them down the throat of a horse that hath the cough, his tongue being held all that while out of his mouth will heal him perfectly of the same.

2. The turtle doves have such a love one to another (being mates), that when one of them is dead, the other will never after have any other mate.—Aristotle.

3. If you take an oak apple from an oak tree, and in the same you shall find a little worm, which if it doth fly away, it signifies wars ; if it creepeth it betokens scarcity of corn ; if it run about, then it foreshews the plague. This is the country man's astrology, which they have long observed for truth.—Mizaldus.

4. Whatsoever is troubled with the cough or shortness of breath, let them drink a good draught, something warm, of this following, thrice every day, first and last, and one hour after dinner, for the space of seven or eight days, and it will help them (God willing),

illing), for it is an excellent and often proved  
ing. Take of the roots of Enulacampa, cut in small  
eces, of hyfop and pennyroyal, and also of scraped  
quorice, of each two handfuls; seeth them all in  
gallon of pure and fair water, until the water come  
one bottle; then strain it well, and keep it in a  
ean vessel, close stopped or covered, and so use it.

5. Soap mixed with a little salt, helpeth perfectly  
fellow, uncome, or other sore, or swoln finger,  
th speed.—I know that this hath been well proved,  
izaldus.

6. The white of an egg well beaten, and mixed  
th the powder of mastich, helps chapt hands, if  
ey be anointed therewith.

7. Seeth the leaves of an oak, and the middle rind  
ereof in water, and wash the head that is sore or  
il of pustules therewith, and it will help it pre-  
ntly.—Proved.

8. The root of pelitory of Spain, chewed be-  
een the teeth a good while, will purge the head  
d gums very well, and fasten the teeth: it helps  
e head-ach and tooth-ach, if it be used four or five  
es a day, two or three days together.—It is very  
e, and often proved.

9. Make that which is shorn from scarlet into  
owder, by drying it at the fire, or in an oven, and  
en give to the party that hath the bloody flux, to  
ink half a pound thereof in red wine. Use this  
e or six times, and it will help him or her shortly  
d surely (God willing). --This is well proved.

10. If one that hath eaten garlic or cummin  
ed, breathe on the face of a woman that is painted,  
e colour will vanish away straight; if not, then her  
lour remains as it did before.—Lang.

11. Tiberius Cæsar, who was an emperor of Rome  
en Christ suffered, when he awaked out of sleep,  
d see in the dark, as cats do. Sætonius.

12. Whosoever eateth two walnuts, two figs,  
etty leaves of rue, and one grain of salt, all  
C stamped



stamped and mixed together, fasting, shall be safe from poison or plague that day; which antidote King Mithridates had used so much, that when he drank poison purposely to kill himself, it could not hurt him.—Plinius.

13. If you will inclose seeds of divers kinds, either in wax, or in some other fast matter, made something thin or small, shooting out at length, (that is) as long as you would have the same to grow, and then putting the same in the ground well dunged, a marvellous hedge will spring thereof. This is the workmanship and experiment of the king's gardener.—Viizaldus.

14. Grind mustard with Vinegar, and rub it well and hard on the palms of the hands, or soles of the feet, and it will help and quicken forgetful persons.—Petrus Hispanus.

15. A most notable and proved water to clear the dimness of the eyes and sight, doth follow: take the juice of fennel, celandine, rue, and eye-bright, of each two ounces; honey one ounce and half; Aloes, tutty and sarcocol, of each half an ounce; the gall of a chicken or Cock, two drachms; nutmegs, cloves and saffron, of each one drachm; sugar candy six drachms. Put all into a limbeck of glass, and distil it, and put of this water into your eyes, once in a day, two or three drops at a time, and there cannot be a more precious thing for the eyes then this. I know it by proof, and therefore I am the bolder both to praise it, and publish it abroad, for the comfort of others.

16. The threescore and third years of one's age is counted to be a dangerous and perilous time, in that it doth seldom pass without danger of life, without some other great misfortune; and it is observed in many examples. Here of Augustus Cæsar (as Gellius reporteth) was marvellous glad that he had escaped that year of his age. The cause



that the seventh year and the ninth year (being  
 anni Climacterici & critici, which are judicial years)  
 multiplied together, make the said number of 63.---  
 zaldus.

7. Seeth ivy berries in vinegar, or in white  
 wine, and when they are well sod, sup of the same  
 liquor, and when it is cold spit it out, and sup  
 there thereof.—Whosoever doth this, helpeth the  
 head ach.

8. Whosoever is lame, and can neither go nor  
 move their joints, let them take of Aqua Composita,  
 oil of roses, of each a like quantity; mix them  
 together, and anoint the grieved place there-  
 with, morning and evening, until it be well, which  
 will be within a while after, but rub the place with  
 warmed clothes well before.---A thing often proved.

9. Whosoever hath Mars in his horoscope, or  
 ascendant of the time of his birth, certainly he  
 shall have a special scar or mark in his face.—Proved:  
 which I have tried in many, and yet never found  
 false.

10. That pigeons may not be hunted or killed by  
 shot, at the windows, or at every passage, and at  
 every pigeon hole, hang or put little branches of  
 rue for rue hath marvellous strength against wild  
 beasts.—As Didimus doth say.

11. This medicine following will procure a good  
 stomach to meat: take three drachms of good  
 saffron, one drachm of mastich, one drachm of  
 parings of pomegranates, and half a drachm of  
 saffrage, and stamp all these together, and temper  
 with clarified honey, and then use to eat as much  
 thereof as a nut every day (during ten days) fasting,  
 it will procure a good stomach, and also preserve  
 the same from any evil humours to breed  
 therein. This is an excellent medicine, often proved,  
 and easy to be made.

22. If you mark where your right foot doth stand at the first time that you do hear the cuckow, and then grave or take up the earth under the same wheresoever the same is sprinkled about, there no fleas breed.—I know it hath proved true.

23. To make the counterfeit mandrake, which hath been sold by deceivers for much money, thus as followeth: take the great double root of briony, newly taken out of the ground, and with a fine sharp knife frame the shape of a man or woman of the same, with his stones and cods, and other members thereto, and when it is clean done prick all these places with a sharp steel, as the head, the eye-brows, the chin, and privities, and put in the said holes the seeds of millet, or any other that brings forth other small roots, that do resemble hairs, (which leek seed will do very well, or barley) after this, put it into the ground, and let it be covered with earth, until it have gotten upon it a certain little skin, and then thou shalt see a monstrous idol, and hairy, which will become the party, if it be a workman like, or cunningly made or figured. Mizaldus. Another trim way for the like, is in the Natural and Artificial Conclusions, englished by Thomas Hill.

24. Five leav'd grafs, through Jupiter's force doth resist venom or poison; whereof if one be taken twice every day, morning and evening, be drunk with wine, it is said to put away the quotidian ague; three leaves the tertian ague; and four leaves the quartan ague.—Marcillius Ficinus.

25. Vervain stamped and strained with wine, water, or vinegar, and then given to a woman in travails, or is in labour, and cannot be delivered, it causeth speedy deliverance. Trotula de passionibus mulierum. And Gilbertus affirms the like, if it be drunk with water.

26. A strange medicine, and a rare secret for consuming the web in the eye oftentimes proved: take fine little worms with many feet (by some called wine lice; if they be touched, they become round as a button; they are to be found between the bark and the wood of old timber or trees) stamp them with a little juice of woodbine, or betony; then strain the same well, and let the party that hath the web in his eye drink it in a morning something warmed. Do this three mornings together, and it will cure it perfectly (God willing).---This was told me for a very truth, by one that had proved it divers times.

27. This that followeth is a special medicine for them that swoon, or are faint at the heart: take rosemary, sage, betony, and marjoram, of each one handful; and seeth them in a gallon or more of fair water, till half the water be consumed; then take away the herbs, and put to the said water a pint of good honey, and then scum it well, and put thereto an ounce of flycadoes, tied in a fair linen cloth, and let it seeth a little while, and then take it out of the said water, and put thereto an ounce of cinnamon, three quarters of an ounce of nutmegs, and as much of ginger in powder, and use to drink a good draught thereof twice every day, something warm, first and last, and for the space of six or seven days; and then it helps perfectly.

28. They that have any pains or swellings in the throat, let them take a jew's ear (which is to be had at the apothecaries), and lay it to sleep in ale a whole night, and let the party drink a good draught thereof every day once or twice, until they perceive themselves amended.---A proved thing.

29. The middle rind of a cherry tree stamped and strained, and the said juice put into a little white wine warmed, and given them to drink that have the stone, or cannot make water, it avoids the

Gravel or stone, and makes them make water presently. Use it three or four times.

30. One may make beyond-sea azure, as followeth, and counterfeit it very well: take common azure, and beat or stamp it well with vinegar, and anoint therewith a thin plate of pure silver, and put the same over a vessel full of urine, which set over hot ashes or coals, and let it be moved and stirred until it be made like beyond-sea azure. This is the best way — Mizaldus affirms that he had this out of an old written book.

31. If you do put quicksilver into a pot amongst seething or hot peas, the peas will leap out of the pot, except the brim or mouth of the pot be too high, or the fire too small.

32. Savory beaten and sodden in vinegar, and laid in manner of a plaister to the hinder parts of the head, doth merrily awaken those that are heavy asleep.

33. Here followeth the making of a pleasant oil of cloves: take of cloves one pound, which beat to powder in a brass mortar; then add thereto three pound of almonds scraped and beaten in a mortar, and when they will be well mixed together, sprinkle thereon four ounces of the best white wine, letting it lie in a mass for the space of eight days at the least; after that, stamp the whole over again, and then put it into a new earthen pan, which heat over fire so long that you cannot suffer your hand in it; then put it up into square bags, and wring the same hard in a press, until all the whole substance of the oil be come.

34. Take a frog, and cut her through the middle of the back with a knife, and take out the liver, and fold it in a colewart leaf, and burn it in a new earthen pot well closed, and give the ashes thereof unto him or her that hath the falling sickness, to drink with wine, and it will help them; and if the party

party be not healed at once, then do so by another  
 rog, and do so still; and without doubt, it will help  
 them if they use it.—This was told me for a sure expe-  
 riment, and it is also affirmed by Petrus Hispanus.

35. A wonderful thing, passing all credit chanced  
 in the bishoprick, or diocese of Eisleutence, in Ger-  
 many, but that it was seen of divers credible wit-  
 nesses. A certain husbandman there, called Ulrike  
 Neuceffer, being tormented with cruel pains in one of  
 his sides, suddenly took hold of a nail that was under  
 the skin, unhurt; which cut by a surgeon, he took  
 out the nail; yet for all that the pain did not cease;  
 wherefore the miserable man (suspecting that there  
 was no remedy to be had for his pain, but death)  
 took a knife and cut his throat; and the third day  
 after, he being carried to burying, there was one  
 Eucharium Rasenbader of Wessenburge, and John of  
 Ettenstet, surgeons, in the presence of many, which  
 did cut open the belly and maw of the said dead  
 man, wherein was found, (being marvellous and  
 prodigious) a long and round piece of wood, four  
 knives of steel, partly sharp and partly nicked like a  
 saw, and two sharp instruments of iron that were  
 longer than a span; and they had therein also hair  
 rolled together, as it were a round bowl or ball.  
 This was laid or put into his maw, by no other art,  
 but only by the craft and subtilty of the devil.—  
 Mizaldus.

36. In many ponds, all the water and mud taken  
 out, by and by eels do breed, if rain water do  
 come into them; for with the due they do live and  
 are nourished.

37. Let the party that bleedeth, chew the root of  
 a nettle in his mouth, but swallow it not down, and  
 without doubt the blood will staunch; for if one  
 keep it in his mouth, he can lose no blood.—Petrus  
 Hispanus.



38. If a madman find ease in sleeping, it is good but if his rage increase, it is to be feared.—Hippocrates.

39. This medicine following doth marvellously break wind in the belly; take cummin seed, fennel seed, and anniseed, of each alike, and beat them to powder, then seeth the same in wine, and drink a good draught thereof first and last, four or five days together, and you shall find great help thereby, for it hath been often proved to their great ease and comfort that take the same.

40. Take a spoonful of Aqua Vitæ, and two spoonfuls of the water of arsmart, and anoint any ach therewith twice every day, morning and evening, for the space of five or six days at the most, and it will heal it for ever.—I had this out of an old written book.

41. This following is an excellent medicine for the stone: seeth an handful of holly berries, in a pint of good ale, till half the ale be consumed, then strain it, putting then a little butter to it, and let the party drink thereof five or six spoonfuls, and within half an hour after, the party will make water (if ever any medicine will cause it).—This was told me for a true secret.

42. The root of veryain hanged at the neck of such as have the king's evil, it brings a marvellous and unexpected help. It is an herb of Venus, and hath power of the neck, because of Taurus the bull, being her house.—Mizaldus.

43. If the ears of cats be cropped or cut off, it will make them keep at home the better, for then the water (which they cannot abide) will drop into their ears, being open. And if they be gelded, especially the male cat, they will not only be more tame and fat, but also thereby they will range abroad the less.—Mizaldus.

44. A mole or want enclosed in an earthen pot, if you set then the powder of brimstone on fire, she will call other moles or wants, to help her, with a very mourning voice.--Mizaldus.

45. When any draw nigh towards their death, and that their members lack blood and vital heat, then fleas and lice leave them quite, or else draw to that part of the body where the said heat tarries the longest, which is in the hole of the neck under the chin, &c.--This is a token that death is at hand. Lemnius.

46. The leaves of wallwort sod with wine, doth marvellously mitigate the pains of them that are tormented with the gout, if they be applied to the place where the grief or pain is. There be they that prefer and extol with marvellous praises the juice pressed out of the leaves and roots thereof, sodden with wine and May butter; and instead of a liniment, anointed still on the grieved members; that is, three or four times every day.--Mizaldus learned this of one that proved it.

47. A rush dried and put into wine, if there be any water therein, draws it to it (the wine left alone, or together), which is good and profitable for drying of wine.--Mizaldus.

48. A notable medicine to heal lame members both follow: take of oil olive, Aqua Vitæ, oil of Exeter, and of beaſts gall, of each a like quantity. mix altogether, and anoint the lame members therewith, twice every day, morning and evening, the space of a fortnight, being well rubbed before, and it will help the same for certain.--An old woman of Worcestershire did help many therewith.

49. If out of one pound of excellent wine, with as much salt as you can hold in your hand; and the lees of pure wine, you do distil a water, you shall find that it will be the hottest water of all other—Mizaldus.

50. Many have been helped that have had foul and leprous faces, only by washing the same with distilled water of strawberries; the strawberries first put into a close glass, and so purified in horse dung. --Conradus Gesnerius.

51. Primrose leaves stamped, and laid on the place that bleedeth, stauncheth the blood. --This hath been proved,

52. Take black soap, and almost as much ginger in powder, and mix them well together, then anoint therewith any tetters or ringworms every day, for the space of four or five days together, and it will heal it certainly. --Proved.

53. Take aloes Hepaticum, four drachms; briony, mastich, myrrh, asarabacca, scammony, of each one drachm; mixed with the same made in powder, with the juice of fennel, and a little clarified honey to preserve them: take a drachm thereof, which is the weight of seventy-two barley corns at the most, early in the morning, and neither eat nor drink three or four hours after. If they be given nine days together, they help marvellously, and they are very excellent for all manner of head aches, approved (though never so long rooted). They purge all humours; they bring gladness; they are very good for the eyesight; they preserve the mind, letting or hindring the hoariness of hairs; they help the swimming of the head, and the megrim, and heal the founding of the ears. But to the weaker persons give the lesser quantity. Make it in five or six little pills or balls, and swallow them one after another at one time; they are proved to be very good. --I found this in a very old written book.

54. The eyes of young swallows being in the nest, pricked with a needle or pin, and so made blind, within four or five days after they will see again. --Which is very true, for I have proved it.

55. White

55. White poppy, and henbane seed, a little stamped, and tempered with the white of an egg, and laid to the forehead, provoketh sleep.---This hath been often proved.

56. This following will heal lame members: take rue and rosemary, of each two handfuls, with common oil, and malmsey, of either one quart together, for the space of half an hour; then let the lame member be washed and bathed therewith; (but before, the said member or grieved place must be well chaffed with a hot cloth) then when it is well bathed (which will be within half an hour), wrap and keep the member or place so bathed with a lambskin (the wool side inward), and do this every night, before or at going to bed, three weeks at least, and he will be whole and sound thereof. Dr. Owen helped one therewith, and with no other thing, that could neither stand nor go, but was very lame.---They that saw the proof thereof told me, which were persons of good credit.

57. It was an heinous offence with the Egyptians, either willingly or by chance to kill a cat: and Diodorus tells us a pretty story thereof. In the time of Ptolemy, a league of amity being begun between him and the Romans, a certain Roman (then against his will) had killed a cat; whereupon the Egyptians gathered together, and did beset the house where he was, requiring to have him executed for his great offence. (no whit regarding the power of the Romans, nor yet their league or friendship with them) and had it not been for the king and rulers, they would have drawn him out of the house, and killed him.---Diodorus.

58. To keep harness, or any thing made of iron or steel, from rusting, let the same be rubbed over with vinegar, mixed with coruse, or the marrow of an heart (which is far better than oil), and it will keep them fair and bright.

59. A

59. A notable oil or medicine for the gout, and joint aches, very true and often proved: take the juice of sage, of Aqua Vitæ, of oil of bays, of vinegar of mustard, and of beaſts gall, of each a like quantity; put them all together into a great bladder, and chafe it well up and down with your hands for the ſpace of an hour and a half, and keep it for your uſe, and anoint the grieved place therewith every morning and evening, and you ſhall find yourſelf healed in a ſhort time.---This is a ſure and often proved thing.

60. The precious medicine following doth preſerve and keep them that take it, ſafe from poiſon or plague: take of juniper berries two drachms of earth of lemnos, called by the phyſicians Terra Lemnia, as much, and one ſcruple more, which is the weight of twenty-four barley corns. When you have made them into fine powder, mix them with honey, and keep it for your own uſe in a clean veſſel; give as much thereof at one time as a hazel nut, in three ounces of Aqua Muſſa, which is made of water and honey, that is one pound of honey and eight pound of water, ſodden and ſcummed over a eaſy fire, until the fourth part be conſumed. This excellent antidote did king Nicodemus uſe, when he was bid him to banquet, or any other cheer, that he did ſuſpect. If there be no poiſon taken before it, it will remain quietly in the ſtomach; but if there be any poiſon, it will procure vomit; ſo that thereby the poiſon and medicine will both come forth.---Mizaldus.

61. Beware that nothing bind thy body hard when thou bleedeſt, and then hold thy hand full of ſhepherds purſe, and ſtedfaſtly look on the ſun, and the bleeding will ceaſe.---Proved.

62. To make powder that will draw out a tooth without an inſtrument. Take ſpurge, pellitory of Spain, ſmallage, the dung of a raven or of a crow.



Galbanum, the brains of partridges, and also a  
egg, of each a like quantity ; burn all these toge-  
ther in a new earthen pot, all to powder, and with a  
little of the same powder touch the tooth that you  
would have fall out, and doubtless, within a quarter  
of an hour it will fall out : but you must take heed  
you touch no other tooth therewith.--This I had  
out of an old written book.

63 Seeth mallows and red nettles together in  
fair water, and let the party that is costive, or can-  
not go to stool, sit close over the same, and receive  
the fume thereof up his fundament, and it will help  
him certainly and speedily (God willing).-- A thing  
often proved.

THE END OF THE THIRD BOOK.



THE  
FOURTH BOOK  
OF  
NOTABLE THINGS.

I.

**D**RY the roots of red nettles, and make them in powder, and drink a spoonful of the powder thereof in a draught of white wine something warme, and it will break the stone though it be never so great, and that with speed. Use it every day, until the stone and gravel be all broken and consumed.— A thing of small price and great virtue.

2. This following is a notable medicine for the gout: take the root of the wild nip, and the root of the wild dock, first sodden by themselves; then pare off the skins, and cut them into pieces, and stamp them both together, as small as may be; then put thereto a quantity of soot of a chimney, and temper it with the milk of a cow that hath the hair of one colour; then take the urine of a man that is fasting, and make a plaister thereof, and boil all together, and as hot as the party can suffer it, lay it to the place pained or grieved, a day or night without removing, and lay another plaister of the same to it, and let it lie thereto as long as the other. And do thus nine times, and it will help (God willing). --Proved.

3. If iron that is made clean, or polished, be tinted or rubbed over with Aqua Fortis, wherein the filings or scrapings of brass is dissolved, that iron will have the colour of brass.---Bab. Porta.

4. The

4. The best thing of all other to keep harness, or any other thing made of iron or steel from rustiness, is this: stamp the filing or dust from lead fine in a leaden or iron mortar, putting thereto the oil of spike (which besides makes it smell trimly) and therewith rub over the harness, or any other thing, as aforesaid, made of iron or steel. By this means you may carry your harness, or other things rubbed therewith, in watery places and moist air, free from rusting.---Mizaldus had this of a cunning armorer.

5. One knot of the root of mullen, given to drink, doth bind the looseness of the belly.---proved.

6. This medicine following is proved by experience, and as a certain divine thing doth cure every pleurisy, and doth relieve the sick from death, which ought not to be applied unto the sick party, until the fourth day be past. Take of De Althea two ounces (which is to be had at the apothecaries), the oil of sweet almonds half an ounce, mix them together; with which ointment (being warm) let the grieved part be anointed: then sprinkle upon the anointed place, half an ounce of powder of cummin finely searfed; which done, take a colsewort leaf made hot upon burning alhes, and anoint it with old butter, not salted, and lay it hot on the anointed and powdered place, tying it on with a cloth that it remove not, and a marvellous effect will appear unto you, in the ceasing of the pain of the pleurisy, and in dissolving of the matter of the imposthume. This remedy will bring honour unto thee, and great profit unto the sick person. And know that this remedy is good in any other great pain, in all the body, from the head to the foot. *Emperica Benedicti Victorii*. And also I have seen this proved, which helped one of the pleurisy, with letting blood.

7. Who

7. Whosoever shall use daily to take in a draught of small ale, a spoonful of the powder of matfella scabious, the same will destroy an imposthume within them.—It hath been often proved.

8. Out of the fig tree there comes such a stinking vapour, that if a hen be hanged thereon, it will prepare her, that she will be soon and easily roasted. Plut. And the like will be, if the feathers be plucked off from the fowls, and then laid or covered day or two in a heap of wheat.—It is confirmed by experience, saith Mizaldus.

9. The professor of natural magic affirms, the vervain being taken up or gathered when the Sun is in Aries, the ram, and stamped with the seeds of peony, and strained with white wine, and drank doth marvellously help them that have the falling sickness.—Often times proved, saith Mizaldus.

10. Salt dissolved in water and brine, present with it's strength doth put away the pains and the heat of any burning, whether it be with gunpowder or with oil, pitch, scalding water, burning coals, burning iron, or any other means whatsoever; especially if it be bathed with linen cloths wet therein and laid or applied to the place burned —Lemnius.

11. Take sal armoniac, rock allum, allum plume, sal gem, tartar, and Roman vitriol, of each equal parts; all which severally make in fine powder, mixed together, and dissolve it in fair clear water; then put silver or silver plate therein, and let it lie, and set it over the fire, that it may be very hot, and you shall see that your silver or plate will be marvellous white and fair. Mizaldus.

12. The root of zeodary (but be sure it be perfect and good) mixed with raisins, and a little liquorice, champed with the teeth and swallowed preserves them that do so, unhurt, or without the danger of the plague, if they go to any that are infected.

ted with the plague, or that are constrained to  
 eak with them that have the plague.—Mizaldus.

13. The root of peony (which is the herb of the  
 n) being pulled out of the earth on a Sunday,  
 the hour of the sun, the sun then being in Leo,  
 elled the Lion, and the moon increasing in light,  
 hich is from the change to the full, delivereth  
 em of the falling sickness, that bear it upon  
 em.—Marcellus Ficinus.

14. A marvellous rare secret to draw out the oil  
 of cinnamon after an easy manner, which oil pre-  
 erveth the stomach from corruption, by taking it  
 y the mouth, and applying it to the stomach.  
 Take of cinnamon one pound, which stamp and beat  
 nely; then mix and impaste it with the oil of  
 weet almonds, into the form of an ointment;  
 hen heat the same in an earthen pan somewhat,  
 hich after let stand (close covered) for fourteen  
 ays, or twelve at the least; at the end of which  
 me, heat the whole again sufficiently (that is, un-  
 il it be very hot), then put it into a bag, and wring  
 out the oil in a press, until the whole cinnamon re-  
 main through dry therein; then that which is come  
 orth will be the colour, savor, and taste of the  
 cinnamon.—A secret known to few, to be wrote in  
 his order.

15. The powder of pellitory of Spain, mixed with  
 the milk of wartwort or spurge, and Galbanum,  
 and a little thereof applied to any rotten or aching  
 tooth, will break it or pluck it out, and the pain  
 thereof will cease.—This I had out of an old written  
 book.

16. In the common place where the Censors of  
 Venice sit, there never enter any flies.—Gandeant.—  
 Mervia, And in the flesh shambles of Toledo, a  
 city of Spain, is not seen but one fly in all the whole  
 year, as Leo Papist saith. And in Westminster Hall,  
 in the timber work, there is not to be found one  
 spider



spider or spider's web, because (as it is thought) the timber wherewith the roof is built was brought out of Ireland. I have not only heard it credibly told, that there is neither spider, toad, nor any other venomous thing, but also that some of the earth of that country hath been brought hither whereon a toad being laid, she hath died presently.—Though this be marvellous and strange, yet it is true.

17. The juice of ground ivy snuff up into the nose out of a spoon or a saucer, purgeth the head marvellously, and takes away the greatest and oldest pain thereof that is. This medicine is worth gold though it be very cheap. I have known them that have had marvellous pains in the head, almost intolerable, for the space of a dozen years, and this helped them presently, and never had the pain since they took this medicine.

18. This medicine following will kill worms in the belly. Take the gall of an ox or of a cow, and so much of the flower of lupines (which are to be had at the apothecaries) as will thicken the same; mix them well together, and lay it on wool, and so plaister it to his belly where the grief is, and about the navel; and after twelve hours lay thereon another plaister.—Do this four or five days, and it will help him.

19. If hot burning gold be quenched in pure wine, the same wine being drank, it procures strength to the chief members, and to the vital parts; and it makes strong the natural faculties, and doth help the diseased part with strength and vital spirit. And this liquor is thought to be very good in time of Plague. And if the same be mixed with a little tar, it doth quite put away from any place of the body all spots, though they be never so foul. Yea it helps a leprous face, a red nose, and any other deformity of the same, if the place infected

ought to be washed and rubbed oftentimes therewith.—  
brought forth by Plinius.

20. The water that drops out of the vine, or  
gum that is found there, being drank with white  
doth break and expel the stones in the reins  
vellously; and also being rubbed upon ring-  
worms, tetters, and leprous places, it doth cure  
them, but they must be rubbed before with nitre.—  
This was told to Mizaldus as a proved thing.

21. If his spittle who has a consumption, being  
cast upon the coals, doth stink, and the hair fall  
from his head, it is a sign of death. Hyp. in Aphor.

22. There is a certain electuary of life, of Ar-  
chidius de Villa nova, in a little book of his, of the  
returning back of old age; described of the five  
kinds of Miobalans, made for the conserving and  
keeping of health, and prolonging of life; and it  
is a perfect and approved thing; for it doth not only  
comfort, but also it doth purge superfluous humours  
remaining of nutriment past; and the use thereof  
doth let or hinder grey hairs, and it makes one  
live to the last old age: it strengthens the stomach,  
and the use thereof maketh a good colour in all the  
body; and this is the description thereof. Take of  
great raisins, cleansed of their stone and stalks, two  
pounds; liquorice made clean and beaten, one  
ounce; let these be put into two pounds and an half  
of fair water, and let them seeth well, and let them  
then be strained well, and in that which is strained,  
let there be put of miobalans, kebule, citron, and  
saffron, beaten in a mortar, their stones taken away,  
of each two ounces; of embellick, and bellcrick,  
of each of them two drachms; let them be sod,  
strained, or pressed, or well wrung: then put  
thereto white sugar, one pound, and seeth alto-  
gether to the thickness of a syrup; and in the end add  
thereto, of good cinnamon half an ounce; cloves  
and galengal, of each two drachms; nutmeg,  
mar-

marjoram, and anniseed, of each an ounce; and make thereof an electuary, and keep it in a proper vessel. In this electuary be medicines of the principal member, (that is to say) to the heart, head, stomach, liver, spleen, and of the generative members, and it is first hot, after moist, then cold, and last dry.—Johannes Ganivetus also describes it.

23. Certain worms that shine in the night, called glow worms, being well stopped in a glass, and covered with hot horse dung, standing there a certain time, will be there dissolved into a liquor, which being mixed with a like proportion of quicksilver first cleansed and purged, which will be within half a dozen times washing in pure wine vinegar, mixed with bay salt, which after every washing and rubbing, must be cast away, and then hot water put to the quicksilver, and therewith washed, and then put and closed in a fair, bright, and pure glass, and hanging up in the midst of a house, or other place of room, will give such a light in the dark, as the moon doth when she shines in a bright night.—Jo. Bap.

24. A piece of a child's navel string worn in a ring, is good against the fallen sickness, the pain of the head, and the cholic.—Mizaldus.

25. The seeds of roses with mustard seed, and the foot of a weazel, altogether tied in something and hanged among the boughs or branches of a tree that bears but little fruit, it is said that it will make the tree to bear well, and to be marvellous fruitful.—Mizaldus.

26. Pare the nails of one that hath the quartan ague, which being put into a linen cloth, and fastened about the neck of a quick eel, and the same eel put into the water, thereby the ague will be driven away.—Giber. & Albert.

27. If any list to sleep, and lay by him the branches of moist hemp, gnats will not trouble him, nor come near him.—Mizaldus.

28. Culver

8. Culver dung stamped and used for a plaister  
in strong vinegar, and applied to the naval,  
deth incontinently all fluxes of the belly. —  
acer.

29. The root of a gourd tied to the reins of the  
women that are in labour or travail of  
child, doth cause speedy deliverance thereof; but  
it be taken away as soon as the child doth come  
forth, lest the matrix go out after the child. —  
*ortula de passionibus mulierum.*

30. Here followeth an electuary of a wonderful  
virtue in the time of pestilence; this electuary is  
of so great virtue, in them that do receive it, once  
in twenty-four hours, that they may be free from all  
infections of corrupt and contagious airs all  
the day after. But them that are infected already,  
and are taken with the pestilence, if they drink of it  
but one spoonful, as shall be said hereafter (especially  
after letting of blood, if it be convenient to the pa-  
tient), and lay him down and sweat upon the same  
the venom hath not utterly overcome the heart,  
he shall undoubtedly recover. It hath been lately  
proved that after drinking of the said medicine,  
when the patient made his water in an urinal, the  
glass hath burst to pieces by reason of the venom  
that it purged out. This is the making of the said  
electuary: Take cinnamon one ounce; Terra  
sigillata six drachms; fine myrrh three drachms;  
unicorn's horn one drachm; the seed and rind of  
citron, roots of dittany, burnet, tormentil, ze-  
dary, red coral, of each two drachms; Yellow  
saunders four scruples; red saunders two scruples;  
white bean and red, flowers of marigolds, of each  
one drachm; Ivory rasped, scabious, vencetoxici,  
red of brasil, the bone of a stag's heart, saffron,  
of each two scruples. Make of fine powder, and add  
unto it of bole armoniac prepared two ounces;  
white sugar three pound, and with a syrup of Ace-  
tositate

tositate Citri make a good electuary, and keep it in a glass. If the pestilence cometh with great excess of heat, drink it in rose water and vinegar; but if you feel it cold, take it in a draught of wine, and cover you with cloths, so that you may sweat as long as is possible: for without doubt it is a present remedy, as I myself have now of late proved.—The much Thomas Playre, in his treatise of the pestilence.

31. The seeds of *Carduus Benedictus* stamped and drunk, doth help the grief, pains, prickings, and fitches of the side, and the griping of the guts and the lower parts of the belly.—Proved for truth.

32. If any do sprinkle his head with the powder of a skin that a snake doth cast off, gotten or gathered when the moon is in the full, being also in the first part of Aries, the ram, he shall see terrible and fearful dreams. And if he shall have it under the sole of his foot, he shall be acceptable before magistrates and princes.—Cardanus.

33. If worms know upon, or hurt the mouth of the stomach, put honeycombs into the mouth fasting, and hold them there, and the worms will draw unto the honey, and so avoid by the mouth.—It hath been proved.

34. In the first beginning of any sickness, or at any time of any question for the sick, if the moon be oriental, nigh to the sun, within twelve degrees, it is sign of death, and the nearer to the sun, and the combustion, the worse.—Johannes Ganivetus.

35. With this secret following. *Benedictus Victorius* had always good success in passions and griefs of the heart. Take of the juice of bugloss, cleansed and purified at the fire, two ounces; white sugar two drachms; mix them well together, and let the diseased party drink it every night going to bed; and there will not ten days pass, but the party will be cured of the passion or grief of the heart.

36. This



36. This following is a notable tried medicine for the gout, and for the swelling of joints, and for the knots coming from the French Pox. Take May butter a quarter of a pound, half a pound cummin seed, beaten into fine powder; a quarter of a pound of black soap, one handful of rue, and a handful of clarified sheep's suet: stamp all these together in a mortar, then take the gall of an ox, and a spoonful of bay salt, and fry them all together till it be thick; then lay it on a woollen cloth, and so apply it to the ach, as hot as may be suffered, and let it lie unremoved a whole week, and then lay another plaister thereof to it, and let it lie unremoved as long; then lay the third plaister thereto, and let it lie thereto as the other, which will be the whole three weeks, and without doubt it will help him. I have seen it proved. This I had out of a very old book.

37. Whosoever hath the bloody-flux (be it never so great or grievous), let them drink the wine wherein the roots of hollinocks cut in pieces are sodden and strained. If the party have an ague, then let the roots be sod in water with some plantain leaves, and so strained, which is an approved and sure medicine for that disease, whether the party have an ague or not.

38. If you seeth briony in water, and use to drink the same, it helps and cureth them that have the dropsey.—Proved.

39. Marvellous and notable virtues of the eye-rigat do follow. Let the leaves, stalks, and flowers, with the whole substance, be distilled when it beareth flowers; the water thereof dropped, and stroaked about the eyes, causeth clear eyes, and sharpeneth the sight, and ceaseth the pains of the eyes; the water dropped into the eyes an hour before night, and stroaked about them, and drank to the quantity of three ounces at one time, comforteth, strength-  
eneth,

eneth, and preserveth the sight, especially in aged persons and flegmatic complexions. The herb dried and brought to powder, and eaten every day in a poached egg, for a certain time together, restoreth sight; the water mixed with half a drachm of the powder, and drank every evening for a month together, recovereth a weak sight.

40. This precious medicine following will bring forth a cancer, and pluck it up by the roots, out of the fore, wherever it be, either in man or woman. Take rofager, and make powder thereof; then take barrows or hog's grease that is new and fresh (first melted, and cold after), then mix the powder therewith very well, then put thereof upon a piece of white leather, which may cover the fore; then sprinkle on the plaister fine flour of the pure wheat then on the same spread honey, and then put upon the honey, woman's milk, then put the said plaister upon the fore where the cancer is, and put the other crust of a new white loaf upon the plaister and tie it fast upon the same that it remove not, and in the morning thou shalt find the cancer dead on the said plaister. This is most true.—I copied this out of an old written book.

41. The juice of lilly roots, and vinegar, of each a like quantity mixed together, and the same fleam, or the red pimples face anointed therewith every morning, for the space of nine or ten days doth help it perfectly.

42. You shall know whether the Dropsy be hot or cold, by this that followeth: If the swelling begin first at the feet, and go upward, then it comes of a hot cause: if the swelling begin first in the face and go downward, then it comes of a cold cause.—This likewise I had out of an old written book, wherein were many things credible.

43. Cast the water of any sick person, newly made at night, on red nettles, and if the nettles

## OF NOTABLE THINGS.

49

withered and dead in the morning; after, then the party is like to die of that disease: if they be still, then he is like to live.

4. A certain wicked fellow that killed his father, did sit in company with his companions, eating and drinking; over whose head was a swallow's nest, with young swallows in the same; at which the said swallows made a great noise and chatting, when suddenly the said wicked fellow got a ladder, and burst the swallow's nest, whereby the swallows fell down, and he trod on them, and crushed them in pieces. Being asked by one of them why he did so.—I have good cause so to do, said he, for you not hear, said he, how they told that I killed my father; whereupon he was suspected, examined, and so confessed, and so was executed.—Plutarchus.

5. Dry a goat, sheep, or neat's bladder, and beat the powder thereof, and let them drink thereof with vinegar and water, when they go to bed, that they may not hold their water, and it will help them.—Plutarchus affirms this.

6. To kill serpents in your dream signifies victory; to see sails of ships is evil; to dream that all your teeth are bloody, it signifies the death of the dreamer; but that the teeth are drawn out, signifies the death of another; that birds enter into an house, signifies loss; to weep, betokens joy; to see dead money, signifies anger; to see dead horses, signifies a lucky event of things.—Artemidorus.

7. If you stamp Lupines (which are to be had at apothecaries), and therewith rub round about the bottom or lower part of any tree, no ants or mice will go up or touch the said tree.—Mistaken.

8. Rub the leaf of a marigold between your fingers and put the same into your nose, and let it stay a little while, and it will bring forth abundance of humours out of your head, and it will the rheum

D

within

within a little while, if you use it.—This I had friend, as an excellent secret.

49. The eating of two drachms of great raisins (the stones taken out), in the morning fasting, is profitable for concerning youth, because they are better digestion, and phlegm is diminished by them; they comfort the liver and make it fat, because they are friends of the stomach and liver, and they create blood and make it thick; and when they are taken after meat, they strengthen and moisten the belly.—Johan. Ganevetus.

50. Stop both your ears with your fingers, and drink a glass of fair water, and the hiccup will away within a while.—Proved.

51. The roots of elder, sod and strained, and drunk thirty days together, thrice every day, morning, noon, and night, doth cure the dropsy perfectly.—Proved.

52. If the paps of a woman who is with child be of two, do wax little, she shall lose one of them; and if it be the right pap, it is a man child that will be lost; and if it be the left, a woman child.—Hippocrates in Aphor.

53. Take garlic and housleek, of each a pound quantity, and stamp them both together, and plantain the same either to hot or cold gout, and it will both cure and ease it marvellously.—This was reported to be excellent therefor.

54. The flour of ointments, called Flos Unguentorum, is made as followeth: Take of rosin and sperosin, of each half a pound; virgin wax and olibanum, of each a quarter of a pound; mace one ounce; hart's tallow, or shep's tallow, a quarter of a pound; camphire two drachms. Make your gums in fine powder, and sear them; then melt the wax and tallow, and mix the powders therewith, and boil them well together; then strain it through a canvas bag into a bottle of white

then let it cool, until it be blood warm ;  
 then put thereto the camphire, and a quarter of a  
 pound of turpentine, by little and little, continually  
 stirring it, till it be quite cold ; then make it up in  
 pills, and keep it for your use, as the best salve for  
 all things following that ever was made, by the suf-  
 ferance of God ; wherefore esteem this salve above  
 all other, for it hath been experienced and sub-  
 stantially proved. It heals wounds old and new ;  
 cleanseth very well, and gathereth good flesh ; it  
 cureth the head-ach and imposthume in the head,  
 and in the body ; swoln ears or cheeks, sawsleams  
 on the face, sinews cut, sterck, or sprained in travel.  
 It draws out iron and thorns ; it helps venomous  
 bites and pricking ; it healeth all manner of  
 scabs, all swelling and ach of the cods, and all  
 other members ; it ceases the flux in the emrode,  
 and it is special good to make sear cloth for all  
 manner of griefs. This was written and cast into  
 a recluses or anchyrs, at the red hill in Almain,  
 where with he wrote many marvels, and never used  
 any other medicine than this.—I copied this out of a  
 very old book, and I have proved it many times to be  
 efficacious.

5. Whosoever hath the grief or swelling of the  
 throat never so much, and hath had it a long time,  
 doth heat the ends of a pair of tongs in the  
 fire until they be glowing or red hot, and then  
 holdeneth the same in half a pint of white wine,  
 and drink the same wine, it will help them thereof  
 speedily.—This was credibly told me for a very truth.  
 And it is more certain, if they be so heated and  
 plunged five or six times, and then drank, and to  
 do the same four or five mornings together ;  
 which I know to be excellent.—The like unto this is  
 esteemed to be most true, and proved by Anthony Be-  
 conius.

56. Coriander seed made into powder, and made with honey, and plaistered upon a carbuncle or other grievous biles, destroys the same quite.—Arnoldus de villa nova.

57. The black sea coal, mixed with oil, will made soft; wherewith if one anoint vines, it destroy worms, which destroy or eat the buds of vines.—Severinus Gebeleus.

58. The gum of a cherry dissolved in wine, and so given to them that are grieved with the stone, it will help them marvellously.—Mizal affirms that it is very certain, and often proved.

59. It was credibly told me for truth, that there was a very poor woman being brought to bed of a child, (having many children before) to whom a sister of her's (being rich, and that never as yet had a child) came to see her, who said as followeth: Sister, sister, here are mouths, and little meat. To whom the poor sister answered: Content yourself, sister: God never sends mouths, but he sends meat. After, it chanced the rich sister was with child, when it was born had never a mouth: so that there was much meat and no mouth. A worthy and good example, to make all covetous, greedy, and carnal worldlings to cast their whole care on the lord, and not to depend on their own provision or worldly wealth.

60. Water or wine wherein walwort is sod, (a good draught thereof be drank every day first in the last, for the space of twenty days at the most) doth perfectly help them that have the dropsy.—It is an excellent medicine for the same.

61. If the root of peony, especially of the white peony, be hanged at the neck of a child or a woman that hath the falling sickness, it doth help much; likewise doth pellitory, and the hair of a woman that is black.





THE

# FIFTH BOOK

OF

## NOTABLE THINGS.

I.

A Mare will bring forth a foal of divers colours, if she be covered with a cloth of divers colours while she is taking the horse; for such colours be before the eyes of the horse; while he doth see her, without doubt the foal will be of the same colours. The same may be proved with dogs and other beasts.—Mizaldus.

2. The berries of *Halicacabus* (called winter berries) being stamped, and the juice pressed or rung out of the same, and then dried in the shade, the same, if it be given to such as have the stone, cannot make water, and also to them that have the dropsy, it will prove urine, or drive forth the water, and also expel the hydropical humours.—Mizaldus.

3. If the leaves of elder, first made hot between two tile stones, and then applied hot to the forehead and the temples, if any pain lie there, it helpeth the ach of the head marvellously.—This is very good, and well proved.

4. Here followeth a marvellous water to provoke sp. Take of *Opium Thebaicum*, and garlic heads (dried), of each two ounces; beat the garlic heads in a mortar with a wooden pestle, and put thereto

the Opium grinded; incorporate these well together, that it may be like a sauce. Distil this in a retort, with a most soft and slow fire in ashes: with this water distilled, when need shall require, anoint the temples, the forehead, and pulses of the wrists. And beware you administer, nor use this, but upon great necessity, and on frantic persons, as you shall think it good.

5. The juice of the buds, leaves, inner rind, of the young branches of elder (something warm put into the ear, doth not only break the impostume thereof, in four or five times using, but also doth marvellously help the deafness.—This was told me for a great secret; and I have tried it to be an excellent thing in such a case.

6. To see monks in one's dream, doth portend death or calamity. To see fat oxen, betoken plenty of all things. To lose an eye or a tooth signifies the death of some friend, or of a kinsman or some other evil luck. To dream to be dumb foreshews speedy gladness. To see oxen plow, betokens gain. To enter into waters, betokens evil.—Artemidoras.

7. Put an old gander in a house, and let him be there three days without meat, then cast unto him pieces of an eel newly killed; then gather the dung that comes from him after he hath eaten the pieces of the eel, which dung being laid to an Impostume or swelling, is a present remedy therefor.

8. The brain of a weazel dried, and drank with vinegar, doth help them that hath the falling sickness.—Mizaldus.

9. Take a little stick, and tie about the end thereof old oaken leaves, then cut them something round, and hold the same leaves in your mouth, as deep and as far as you can suffer it well (holding the stick between your teeth), and so hold your mouth over a pottenger or a dish, and there will be great abundance of humours

humours void out of your mouth; and within a while, wash in fair water the said leaves on the stick, and then hold in your mouth so again. Do this for the space of half an hour, and use this three or four times a day for three or four days together, or until you have avoided as much watry humours as you think good. This is the best and presentest remedy for helping of the rheum that ever I knew or heard of. I had it of a gentleman that esteemed it as a treasure; and whosoever proves it, shall find it an excellent thing.

10. This following is an excellent gargarism to purge the head and the breast. Take of slavesacre three drachms; pellitory of Spain, and mustard seed, of each two drachms; long pepper, ginger, and allomgem, of each one drachm. Make powder of them that are to be powdered, and stamp the rest, and mix all well together, and put as much thereof as a bean in a little linnen cloth, and tie the same fast with thread, that it may be round; then hold the same in your mouth, and champ it softly between your teeth, and you will bring forth water and phlegm abundantly. Use this daily, until you think your head be well purged.

11. Earthworms slit and cleansed, and washed from their slimy and earthy matter (half a dozen of them at least), and cut in pieces or chopped, and a good mess of pottage made thereof, made with oat-meal and water, and so much every day eaten by them that have the black jaundice, for the space of twelve days or longer, no doubt it will perfectly cure them thereof, though it be never so long rooted, and though it be past cure. Or else a spoonful of the powder made of them in March, or any other time when you can get them, taking every day so long, in a little draught of any drink, doth perfectly cure the same.—This is very true, and hath been oftentimes proved. It hath helped some in four or five days.

12. Olibanum, which is a kind of frankincense in powder, mixed with as much swine's grease, and boiled together, wherewith if children's heads that are full of lice, or that are given to breed lice, be anointed, they shall afterwards be freed from lice. This is better and more safe than to use ointment mixed with quicksilver, which is very dangerous; therefore let mothers or nurses rather use this.

13. It is proved by experience, that to use corn-bustibly in the dinner, and immediately before supper, half an ounce of the flower of Cassia, newly drawn, doth forbid the ingendering of imposthumes in the stomach. Truly I say unto thee, thou who doth use such taking of Cassia, shall be preserved from every evil affection of the stomach.—*Empeirik Bened.*

14. Wine of the decoction of tormentil, drank daily without any other drink, and the herb thereof sodden, and every evening plaistered over the eyes for the space of three or four months or more, restoreth the sight; yea, to those that have their eyes, as though they did see, and yet are blind, and see nothing at all.—*Petrus Hispanus.*

15. Andreas Matheolus knew a woman that every day, for a whole year's space, was grievously troubled with the pains of the mother, which was helped very well of that disease, by drinking, once a week, at her going to bed, of white wine, wherewith an ounce of the root of briony was heated; and she using this medicine a whole year in such sort, she felt no more harm thereof.

16. If you will destroy or put away warts, cut off the head of a quick eel, and rub the warts all over well with the same blood, as it runs from the eel; then bury the head of the said eel deep in the ground, and when the head is rotten, they will fall away.—I think the author hereof is *Mizaldus.*

17. The juice of coleworts, put or snuft into the nostrils, doth purge the head marvellously well, and help the ancient pain of the head.—Often proved.

18. This following is an excellent and often proved thing for the cholick, stranguary, and the more. Take the seed of carraway, fennel seed, picknard, anniseed, cumming seed, cinnamon, and calingale, of each half an ounce; gromel seed and anonice, of each of them an ounce: beat them all to powder, and drink half a spoonful of the said powder in ale, a little warmed, and walk up and down an hour after, before you eat or drink any other thing. Do thus five or six days together at least, and you shall find it of a notable operation.—This was taken out of a learned practitioner's book; besides, since it hath been many times proved.

19. Young children, whose gums are acointed with the brain of a hare, do breed their teeth easily. Mizaldus. And it hath been proved with the brain of a coney.

20. If a large round vessel, with one hole on the top thereof, be filled with quick lime and brimstone, of both equal portions, and the hole well stopped, that no air nor any thing may go out, and so put in some standing water, or a little pit of water, or into some cistern full of water, it will keep the said water hot a long time, or for many days.—Proved of many faith Mizaldus.

21. Hens dung mixed with meat that is given to be eaten of mad dogs, will take away their madness from them (as it is thought). Mizaldus.

22. They that use to receive three pills made of loes de succo citrino, made in powder (which is to be had at the apothecaries), and mix with the juice of coleworts, or the bigness of a bean, shall never be troubled with pains in the head. Petrus Hispanus.

23. A strange medicine for the goat. Take a handful of Arsmart, and wrap and tie the same in a

bur leaf, and lay it first in cold ashes, then comp the same with hot embers and coals, and so roast the same well; then apply the same roasted arsmar the grieved place, and do this evening and morning for two or three days, and thou shalt find a perfect help hereof.—This was told me for a great secret and proved thing.

24. If you put or stop fast within a nut, quickbrimstone, saltpetre, and quicksilver, the same being put into a loaf of Bread, and then the same loaf put into some hot place, you shall see the loaf of bread so leap, that it will be pretty sport to them that see it — Mizaldus had this of one that proved.

25. A most excellent oil of St. John's wort made as followeth: infuse or steep for the space of three days, the tops of St John's wort in pure and excellent wine, then, in a double vessel, let them be heated easily over the fire, and then strain them easily, then again put as many of the tops of St. John's wort in that strained liquor, as you had before, and let them steep therein three days or three nights, as before: then heat and strain them as before; then add thereto three ounces of turpentine, and five ounces of old oil, and of saffron the weight of twenty-two barleycorns; mix and seeth them together in a double vessel, until the wine be consumed; and that which remains put in a glazed leaden vessel, and keep it safely for your use. This oil is of a marvellous virtue and property, as we chiefly against venomous ulcers, as many other diseases and cold griefs, well known to many wise men.—Mizaldus.

26. If you rub slightly any kind of beasts or cattle with the juice of gourds in hot weather, no kind of flies will then hurt or molest them, nor yet annoy them. A thing desired of many, and very necessary for such as ride in the hot weather.—Mizaldus



27. The leaves of wild ivy sod in wine, and  
d upon any canker, doth kill and heal the same.—  
ortula.

28. This water following is very precious for  
antic and mad men, proved very often. Take  
the flowers of rosemary, of burrage, and of the root  
bugloss, of each half a pound; of saffron two  
drachms, of quinces four ounces; of the best white  
wine two pints. Mix them all together, and then let  
them stand so for the space of a natural day; after  
that, bury the glass body wherein all the same is, in  
horse dung for fifteen days; and then take it out,  
and distil a water thereof, according to art, two or  
three times over. Keep this water as the apple of  
your eye, for it is very precious, and will prove in  
melancholy sicknesses very effectuously, and in  
the pain and trembling of the heart. The quan-  
ty to be given at one time is a drachm, which is the  
weight of seventy-two barleycorns. If you will  
love it, you will praise it. And this is a jewel of  
health, with many other more excellent things.

29. Against the quartan ague, take all the urine  
that the party makes at one time in his fit, and knead  
your therewith, and when the same is baked, then  
give it to a dog of the same house, and when you  
have done this thrice, the party will be whole, and  
free of that disease; and in his stead, the dog will be  
sick. But for a man that is sick, a dog must be  
chosen; if a woman, a bitch must be had.—This  
was taken out of an often proved experiment of an  
Italian, by the report of Mizaldus.

30. Whosoever desires to see the sun eclipsed;  
without hurting their eyes, let them behold the  
shadow thereof in a vessel where oil is put; where  
they behold and see it without danger; for a fatty  
humour is not easily troubled. And what shapes  
and forms it doth receive, it representeth the same  
truly.—Mizaldus,

31. It is proved, and a secret, that if three gr of mastich be given to the patient, to be swallowed every night at his going to bed, it doth preserve him from the pains in the stomach, and doth cure him. *Emperica Benedicti Victorii*.—I know by proof it helps the stomach marvellously.

32. This water following breaks the stone in the bladder, and in the reins; take of the juice of saxifrage two pints, of gromel and of the juice of parsley, of each one pint; of the best vinegar pleasant wine, eight ounces; distil all three together, and let the liquor distilled, be kept in a glass with a narrow mouth: of which minister in the morning an ounce at a time, as much at noon, and as much at evening going to bed.—This is a proof water, saith *Fumanellus*.

33. To dream that eagles fly over your head doth betoken evil fortune: to dream that you wash your face in water, signifies long life: to see bees betokens gain or profit: to be married, signifies that some of your kinsfolks are dead: to dream that you worship God, signifies gladness: to look into a glass, doth portend some issue, or a child: to have oil poured upon you, signifies joy.

34. If you would have copper to melt quick and run easily, put the hoofs of a horse into the same, between the melting and pouring out thereof.—*Mizaldus* had this secret of an expert Italian.

35. Whosoever anoints his belly with this ointment following, it easeth the pain of the head, purgeth the stomach, it comforteth the appetite, and clarifieth the eyes. Take of the juice of smallage two ounces, of the juice of mercury two ounces, of goose grease and hen's grease, of each of them a pound; of rosin two ounces; of mastich and frankincense, of each five drachms; of *Cassia* two drachms; and put thereto juice of wormwood, and of the inner rind of elder, and mix the

well together and make thereof an ointment.—  
 this, if it be well made, is a very good thing.

36. Take a pint of white wine, one handful of  
 woodbine leaves, or two or three ounces of the  
 water of woodbine, and a quarter of a pound of the  
 powder of ginger; seeth them all together until  
 they be somewhat thick, and anoint a red pimpled  
 face therewith five or six times, and it will make it  
 fair.—Proved.

37. The juice of coriander given to them that  
 have the falling sickness, to drink, will not suffer  
 the humour to ascend into the head, and it worketh  
 great help to the diseased —Written in an old book.

38. A sawsleam or red pimpled face is helped  
 with this medicine following. Take Ecnema Cam-  
 ana four ounces, and seeth it with vinegar, till the  
 vinegar be sodden in; then stamp it small, and then  
 add thereto quicksilver and brimstone, of each four  
 drachms, and barrow's greese four ounces; beat  
 them all together, and make thereof a plaister, and  
 lay it to the infected or spotted place in the face all  
 night; and on the morrow wash it off with warm  
 water.—Do this six or seven nights, and it will help  
 it without doubt.

39. The first seeds that the he, or male peony  
 bring forth (being round and black) do marvellously  
 recreate or help them that have the falling sickness,  
 if some thereof be stamped, and taken with Oximel  
 Scilliticum, which is to be had at the apothecaries,  
 and with syrup of Stæcades, and a little nutmeg—  
 Which Lemnius doth witness for a very truth.

40. If the lord of the eight house be afflicted  
 in the fourth house, it signifies the child then born  
 shall die in prison.—Taylo.

41. Wine wherein the rind of an ash tree hath  
 been sodden, drank fasting, six or seven mornings  
 together, doth perfectly help them that are tor-  
 mented with the pain of the spleen, which makes  
 one

one to have a great pain in the left side, and the most grief is after meat. And if you anoint the grieved place so long with an ointment called Althea, every morning and evening, it is an excellent thing likewise.

42. Behold a singular oil or balm drawn out of wax of turpentine, which drieth and mightily pierceth where the same is applied, taken out of the secret of Fallopius. Take of the purest and clearest turpentine that can be gotten, one pound and two ounces; of new yellow wax that is odoriferous twelve ounces; of nutmegs and cloves, of each one ounce; of common ashes six ounces. Beat all these well together, then put them into a retort, fenced with the lute of wisdom, and set in ashes, and distill it with a slow fire at the first, and afterwards increase the fire until all be distilled, which gathered, distill the second time in a glass body with a head and receiver, putting unto it before the distilling, four ounces of the powder of brick or tiles; which diligently luted in the joint, maintaining fire under it, until no more will come: then have you purchased an oil of rubine colour, which worketh miracles in wounds, especially where sinews are harmed. This also helpeth any manner of rheum proceeding of a cold cause; it helpeth also the cough, by anointing the region of the breast therewith; and it is also of great importance unto many other griefs; invented and proved by the author many times.— This excellent oil I had out of that worthy book called the new jewel of health, which many perhaps shall read in this my book, that otherwise shall never have seen that book, which makes me describe herein some notable things therein uttered.

43. A notable and proved plaister to destroy any imposthume, swelling, and stitch, in what place of the body soever it be, is now described as followeth. Take of the root of hollihock (clean washed

shed and cut in pieces) two good handfuls, and  
 with the same in fair water, until the said root be  
 something tender; then take out the said root, and  
 put it into the same water, of fenugrick and linseed,  
 each one handful (something stamped and bruised),  
 and seeth them until the water be roapy like bird-  
 lime; then stamp the said root of hollihock, and  
 put it to the fenugrick and linseed, with an hand-  
 full of barley meal, and fry them together with  
 bear's grease and barrow's grease; and if need be,  
 you may take sheep's suet; then lay a plaister  
 thereof to the sore, or grieved place, as hot as  
 the party may suffer it; and let the same medicine  
 be on the sore twelve hours unremoved, at the least;  
 then apply another plaister of the same thereto in  
 the same order; and within nine plaisters it will work the  
 full effect. It hath helped and dissolved the pleu-  
 risie with the applying of three or four plaisters.—  
 A thing of small cost and great virtue.

44. When the lord of the ascendapt is impedit  
 or unfortunate of the lord of the second house, it  
 signifies the sick shall not be healed but with great  
 expence of money, or else die. And universally mark,  
 that planet doth infortunate the lord of the ascen-  
 dant, the sick is like to have harm or hindrance by  
 such things as that house doth signify, whereof that  
 infortunating planet is the lord of the signifier.—  
 aromath.

45. Egg shells dried and beaten to powder, and  
 given in white wine, breaketh the stone.—It is a  
 tried medicine, as one affirmed to me.

46. Sugar (especially Valentia sugar) made in  
 powder, and put into a wound or cut, doth not only  
 cleanse all corruption from it, and consumes all su-  
 perfluous and fleshy matter in it, but also heals it  
 marvellously. If you will, you may mix a little  
 fresh butter therewith, whereby it will not be of  
 the

the less virtue. — This is a sure, excellent, easy, ready medicine, who list to make use of it.

47. It is said that mice dung, with the ashes burned wasps, and hazel nuts, and a little wine of roses put thereto, doth trimly deck a bald place with hairs, if the same place be often rubbed anointed therewith. — Mizaldus.

48. The troublesome or unpleasant noise of fire in the night, will cease, if you set a candle burning on the bank side nigh the water where they be else, many lights, according to the greatness of the place where they be. — Africanus Geopontus.

49. Six cloves of garlic, stamped and strained into a draught of rhenish wine, and so drank, is present remedy of the cholic, stone, and stranguary. — An excellent and tried medicine, if thou use it three days.

50. Make powder of the flowers of elder, gathered on midsummer day, being well dried, and use a spoonful thereof in a good draught of beer or water, morning and evening, first and last for the space of a month, and it will make you seem young a great while.

51. Take horse leeches, and burn them to powder, and mix them with cyser, then use to rub the place therewith where you would have the hair grow no more, and there will no hair grow in that place. — This was a secret of a notable Practiser.

52. Whosoever uses to drink butter milk, the will be laxative, although they be very much bound and cannot go to stool. — Proved.

53. If you give to them that have the falling sickness, this medicine or antidote following, the days whilst the moon is conjunct to Jupiter, it will help them. Take of mace, the seeds of peony, the roots of the same, half a drachm; the leaves of gilliflowers, and the primroses (which some take to be daisies) one drachm; stamp them, and give



Drink with white wine, to the party fasting. — Mizaldus.

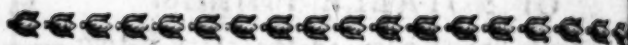
4. A certain countryman did sleep open mouthed in the fields, a serpent crept in at his mouth, and into his body; but after, the same man cured himself thereof with eating of garlic.

5. Powder made of the stone of a swallow, made to drink to them that have the falling sickness, healeth them without doubt, for it is a sure experiment. — Petrus Hispanus.

6. If you would know whether a woman be conceived with child or not, give her two spoonfuls of vinegar, and one spoonful of clarified honey, mingled together, to drink when she goeth to sleep; and if she feels gripings and pains in the belly in the night, she is with child; if she feel none, she is not. — This is very true, and often proved.

7. This following will take spots out of the face, and beautify the same. Put seven whole eggs in most pure and strong vinegar, and let them lie therein so long, until their shells be as soft as their hard skins, and mix thereto four ounces of mustard seed, before made in powder or stamped; then stamp and grind them together, and therewith let the face be anointed. — Proved, and Tortula affirms it to be good for the like purpose.

8. Green nettles laid in the urine of one that is sick, and steeped therein for the space of twenty-four hours, if after the same time, they be taken out green and fresh, it betokens the sick party will recover of his sickness; if they be withered, it is a great sign of death. — Mizaldus.



THE

## SIXTH BOOK

OF

## NOTABLE THINGS.

1.

**T**HE berries of white thorn, taken with wine, is of great force for destroying or pelling of the stone. It is known by the practice and experience of the countryman.—Mizaldus.

2. Plantane hath a marvellous virtue to deliver them of the plague that are infected therewith, in any manner of way.—Proved.

3 The more lively and quick that a horse is, the more deep he will thrust his nose into the water when he drinks.—Mizaldus.

4. The white of an egg, and the juice of pottory of the wall, well beaten together and skimmed, and then one drop of that liquor put into the eye doth heal the web in the eye.—This is true and proved.

5. A proved oil, which is very good for the dropsey, called Ascites, if all the belly or paunch be anointed therewith. Take of turpentine one pound of frankincense, mastich, and myrrh, of each three drachms; laudanum one drachm; nutmegs, cloves, galingall, zedary, of each one drachm and a half: of the juice of wallwort, and the juice of cucumber (called Cucumer asininus), of each one ounce: let them be powdered that are to be powdered, and let them be mixed together, and put in a

beck, and let an oil be distilled thereof; and it  
most secret thing, not only to take away the  
ling of the belly in the dropsy, called Ascites,  
also any phlegmatic swelling of any other mem-  
of man's body, and it is marvellous for the pains  
oints and members, of a cold cause.—Emp. Ben.  
A certain butcher's wife, being with child,  
he was stirring the blood of a beast newly killed,  
tie thereof did chance to sprinkle or spurt on her  
e, and she with her hand suddenly wiped the  
e on her left thigh; who after being brought  
ted of a boy, the same boy had and hath the  
mark or bloody spot on the left thigh. They  
knew both the father, mother, and child,  
this for a very truth. Therefore it is not good  
ait a woman suddenly, being with child, on the  
e or otherwise, lest the child she is withal be so  
ked; as is declared in other places of this book.  
This following is a true and proved medicine  
the tooth ach. Take a handful of ground ivy,  
much of spearmint, and as much of salt; stamp  
m all a little together, then put all the same into  
int of vinegar, and seeth all well over the fire;  
n strain it well, and put the same into a close  
sten vessel or bottle; and when you will use it,  
e a spoonful thereof and put it into the side of the  
outh that acheth, and hold down your cheek, that  
may descend to the roots of the aching teeth,  
it will take the ach and pain away presently.—  
is was taught me by a woman to whom many re-  
ted for help, who used only this medicine therefor.  
Wormwood, newly stamped, with the white  
an egg, and laid over the eyes, takes away the  
od and redness thereof, of what humour soever  
come.—Often proved.  
If one do take this confection following, fast-  
he shall never fall into the pains of cholic  
ions. Take the outward rinds of radishes, being  
taken

ta'en or pared thick, two pound; white four pound; let them boil together unto the consumption of half the honey; then put thereto the powder of cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs, and black pepper of each two drachms; mix them together, and let them be put up in a clear vessel, and let the patient take and eat every morning half ounce of the said rinds of the radishes. — Iavertium.

10. If you take the powder of brasil, and mix it well with milk, but so that it be very red, and therein either a staff, wood, or bone, letting it therein eight days, it will make the same white or bone red for ever.

11. To dream that you go over a broken bridge betokens fear; to have your head cut off for a heinous offence, signifies the death of friends; to make clean the hands, betokens trouble; to have hands filthy and foul, betokens loss and danger; to feed lambs, signifies grief and pain; to be stung by flies, signifies wrong or injury. — Mizaldus.

12. A toad being stricken of a spider, or serpent, doth help herself by eating of plantain. — Plinius. For confirmation whereof, a toad being on the ground, hard by a wall, a spider did suddenly strike the said toad on the back, which when the toad felt beginning to swell, did eat of plantain nigh unto the place; whereof being well, the spider again did poison the toad, who preserved herself with the plantain as before; but one that chanced to behold the same, did then cut up the said plantain, and took it away from that place; which the third time being stricken, or rather poisoned by the spider as before, immediately searched for the said plantain (for as it should seem, there was no plantain nigh to that place), which, when she could find none, did swell so sore, that soon after she burst.

3. Whoever is sore grieved with the stone, and cannot make water, let them drink a spoonful of powder called Pulvis Diureticus in a draught of white wine (which you may have at the apothecary), and use it three or four mornings together, or something less if you list. Give half so much to a child, and without doubt it will make them void the stone, and make water presently. I have proved it sometimes to be a sovereign thing in this case. And there was one from whom I had it, that got therefrom above an hundred pounds a year. If it be truly well made, you will praise it well, as I have done. And because that it is such a notable thing, I would have it better known, and more used.——Proved to be true.

4. Make oil of paper, by burning fair paper on a clean pewter dish or saucer; or hold a piece of fair paper folded, on a knife's point, and set fire to the nethermost end thereof, and hold the same nigh to the saucer, and out thereof will come a little soft oil, and be on the saucer. Take a little thereof on a clean feather, and put it into the eye if it is sore or dim sighted, and it will help the same wonderfully.——It hath been proved in many to be excellent; and Evonimus doth praise it therefor.

5. Agrimony sod in red wine, wherewith if wounds be washed, it cleanseth all filth and corruption from. And the leaves of agrimony beaten or stamped, and tied on wounds that be ill joined, or split together, by and by doth open them — A Spaniard told this to Mizaldus.

6. The juice of rue mixed with honey that hath been scummed, and a little thereof put into the eye, at once riddeth them that use it of an ancient blindness of the sight.——Proved.

7. Whosoever is grieved or tormented with the stone, let them take an ounce of the roots of radish, cut in slices, and lay the same to steep in half a pint of  
of

of good white wine all night; then strain the same well, and put thereto of the electuary called Lithotriphon, of the description of Nicholas, and also Senninum one drachm; mix them with the said wine wherein the radish was infused; and let them that are grieved with the stone, receive all the same at one time, and you shall see a marvellous work thereof. If need be, let him receive the like quantity thereof, three or four days together.—This is proved to be sure, and an excellent thing for the breaking and avoiding the Stone and Gravel. Be sure that the apothecaries make it of good stuff.

18. A head of garlic (the skin pulled off, and a little bruised) laid by equal parts to the hollow parts of the soles of their feet that are grievously tormented with the tooth-ach, especially if it come of a cold cause, and be of the nether jaw, it will help them with speed, by drawing the humours out of the soles of the feet.—I have known them that have taken this medicine, and have not been troubled with the tooth-ach for seven years after.

19. If you rub or touch warts with the leaves of a fig tree, the warts will consume and vanish away, so that the said leaves be buried within the earth or ground. Some ascribe the same to the heart of a pigeon. Mizaldus.

20. The powder of berries of the briony, drawn in the water wherein water cresses are sod, doth marvellously heal the strangury.

21. If any woman great with child, shall drink this following, every other day in the morning, three hours before she eat any meat, beginning the same about ten days or a fortnight before the time of the birth, the birth shall not only be made more easy, but also she shall bring forth her child without pain. Take of the great treacle one scruple (which is the weight of twenty-four barleycorns); the powder of liquorice, and the powder of cinnamon, of each three



ee grains ; of good white wine one ounce and a  
f. Mix them all well together, and make thereof  
drink, and let it be given to the woman with  
d, in such manner as is aforesaid.—Benedictus  
Florius Faventinus, in his book called Epeprica.

22. This following will stop the bloody flux.  
ake yarrow and plantane, of each a like quantity,  
mp them well together, and put thereto red wine,  
d strain it well, and drink a good draught thereof  
t and last, three or four days together, and cer-  
nly it will stay it.—It is an easy and precious thing.

23. Writing ink tempered with water, wine, or  
egar, wherein wormwood hath been steeped,  
ce will not eat of the papers or letters written  
th that ink. And also clothes wherein worm-  
od is laid or wrapt, is safe from moths ; and if  
ere be any there, it will drive them away.—  
oscorides.

24. Coleworts and rue, (called herb grace), are  
contrary in nature the one to the other, that they  
ght not to be sown nigh together.—Fracastorius.

25. If any sheep, or hairy beast, or man or  
oman, be full of worms in any wound or sore,  
ke the wool of the same sheep, or hair of  
at beast, or some of the hair of the man or  
oman, and hide the same before the rising of the  
n, under the bark of a tree called Trembla, which  
a kind of black poplar tree : do thus certain  
ys, and thou shalt see the worms fall out of the  
ound or sore miraculously, or else they will die or  
are that place. There be that ascribe the same  
the birch tree, and also to the root of wild  
ccory, hanged at the neck in manner of a  
ofs ; which Mizaldus saw observed in a dog, one  
whose ears was at thattime almost eaten off with  
orms.

26 Put two or three of the seeds of Oculus Christi  
to your eye, and within a while after you shall not  
feel

feel them, whereby you will think that they are there; but at the last they will drop or fall out themselves, compassed about with slimy warts which hinders the sight: which if you use, they will cleanse and clear your eyes marvellously.— I know this to be very true.

27. If one do buy warts of them that have them, and give them a pin therefor, if the party that has the warts prick the same pin in some garment that he wears daily or commonly, the wart or warts without doubt, will diminish and wear away presently, and be clean gone in a short time.—This was told for an often tried and proved thing; yea, by such one as had seen the experience thereof. Also warts rubbed with a piece of raw beef, and the same beef being buried within the ground, the warts will waste and consume as the beef doth rot in the ground.— Proved.

28. Salt armoniac stamped and mixed with water, doth make white letters, nothing differing from the colour of paper; but if you hold the stamped paper to the fire, the letters will wax black. Mizaldus.

29. To stop bleeding at the nose presently, tie a piece of packthread about your little finger, just above the upper joint as hard as you can bear it, about both your little fingers.—Proved.

30. When you are where stinks are, open your mouth, and breathe there through, and you shall not smell it, nor receive prejudice by it.

31. This following will help the yellow jaundice with speed. Take a bur root, the greater the better, scrape it clean; then take a pot of new ale and put your root therein, and the ale will boil, and let it be therein one day and one night, well stopped; then let the patient drink a good draught two or three times, and he will be whole certainly.— Proved.

2. Aristotle and Avicen do affirm, that of the long and short egg, the cock chicken doth come; the long and sharp egg, the hen chicken.—Mizaldus.

3. If you put yellow amber into hot melted (before well scummed) it will be then as soft, as so that you may make things thereof, in what form or fashion you will, it will be so tractable and soft.—Mizaldus had this secret of a certain cunning Lipidary.

4. There is nothing better to drive away serpents or snakes, than the smoke of old leather, or shoes burned; or else to bring them out of a body, before crept into it by sleeping open mouthed; whereof Morc. Cratinica, an excellent physician, doth write, that the like did happen to a certain man in his time, to whom, when many medicines were given in vain, the said man received the smoke of old leather at his mouth by a funnel, so that it went into his body, and as soon as the venomous thing in his body felt the smoke, it came out at his fundament, which thing was a marvellous black viper, to the great marvel and fear of all that were present.

5. Seeth the inner rind of the young branches of a hazel tree in small ale, until half be consumed, and let them that have the stranguary drink a good draught thereof, first and last, for the space of eight or nine days together, and it will help them certainly, for it never fails.—Therefore prove it, and use it.

6. A notable medicine for the sciatica doth follow. Take ox dung and pigeon's dung, of each one pound, and mix them together well with a bottle of white wine, and let them boil together until half the wine be consumed; then strain it through a linen cloth; then put thereto half a pound of honey, and twelve yolks of eggs, and half a pound

pound of melted wax: mix all together with much barley meal as will suffice for the making it in a plaister, and put it hot to the painful place. Proved by King Henry the fifth, as the writing witness, out of which I had this; besides it hath since proved.

37. A green lizard hath a great delight to hold a man in the face, for he will lovingly upon him as a dog: with the moving of his hand and as much as in him lies, will defend him from a serpent that lies lurking in the herbs to hurt him. Lemnius.

38. The juice or water strained out of roots, before stamped, mixed with white wine, the powder of turpentine burned or dried in the sun, and so received, is an excellent medicine to break and drive forth the stone; and it is with happy success.—A thing proved much better than gold.—Mizaldus

39. Lay a thin piece of raw beef to the fore of them that have lost their voice, and let it thereto all night unremoved, and it will help presently; or, at the least, within three or four several applications.

40. Take the bones of beasts which be found in the fields, and chiefly horses (because they be therefor), and let them be well washed, and after them be dried in the sun; then put them in a dron with water, and let them seeth long, and then the fat that swims above, wherewith anoint the gout or palsy, of whatsoever cause they come, it will be helped.

41. Seeth ivy, mugwort, walwort, and the inner rind of elder, in water, with much salt, bathe therewith any sciatica twice or thrice a day for eight or nine days together, and the grievous will assuredly be made whole.—I had

of an old written book, wherein were many excellent things.

2. If you sprinkle the powder of saffron round about the wick upon the oil in a fair green and white lamp of glass, and let the same burn; so that there be none other light in the chamber, it will so certify all things in the same place with a fair and true colour. You may prove it by any other way likewise.

3. There is nothing better to draw forth thorns, ticks, or any other thing whatsoever, in any parts of the body wheresoever it be, then black soap applied to the place, letting the same lie thereto about five hours, without removing of the same.

4. A certain noble matron in Spain had a strong imagination of a great Ethiopian painted in her chamber with others, in the time of the act of generation; which lady afterward was delivered of a child like to the great Ethiopian painted before; which child being born, every one believed that she had lain with some one of the slaves of the Saracens, for that the child was like neither of the parents. Whereupon the ministers of justice, with the consent of her husband and others, did decree that she should be burned after the month's end. Before the ministration of this justice or execution, certain wise men were called, when one desired that he might see the place where the child was begot, which when he had seen, he considered that generation was by the strength of the imagination and the virtue: and then he said, that great Ethiopian was the father of the child bringing, for the confirmation, that place of the bible where Jacob put speckled rods before the sheep, by which imagination the ewes brought forth speckled lambs, which when he had spoken, the lady was delivered of a child like to the Ethiopian burning. Wherefore, as I have written in several places of this book, men ought not rashly to

mislike their wives (having none other occasion because their children are unlike to their parents for, as you see here, and in Jacob's lambs, imagination is of marvellous force in the time of generation, which doth not only work in men but beasts.—Ganivetus writes this history, who, as should seem, hath it out of Lyra.

45. If a woman that is too much weakened by her monthly courses, doth cast the same, or let the same run into a hole made into the ground with three square stake (the same stake immediately being put or driven into the same hole, and remain therein unremoved), her flux will stay or cease being thought before to be incurable. An honest woman revealed this strange secret to me which proved the same to be true; and she learned it of a woman that required alms of her at the door.

46. The leaves of docks do loose the belly and make one laxative; but the seeds being taken, bind and are restrictive.

47. If wine has taken any tartness or sourness take a pot filled with good water, and let it be covered, then set the same pot in the wine, so that the pot stand under or within the wine, and at three days end, if the wine have gotten his former strength, the water will smell, and then the wine will like thee.

48. A piece of raw beef, not too thick nor too thin, being laid or steeped all night before in good Aqua Composita, and apply it to the temples of the forehead, without removing all night, and doing three or four nights, doth help the watering of the eyes, and all distillations and rheums that come from the head or brain. One told me this, who had often proved it to be most true, and a great secret.

49. An egg laid on a thursday, and emptied and filled with salt, and set it in the fire, remaining



re until it may be made into powder, and then  
ker'd teeth rubbed with the powder thereof,  
both kills the canker and the worms that eat  
r teeth, and destroys them.—Proved.

10. This following will destroy ringworms, tet-  
and scales in the hands. Take white cop-  
as, the quantity of two beans, and put it into a  
of clear water, till it be dissolved and melted,  
with the water wash the place or hands, till they  
whole.—Proved.

11. Stamp parsley in white wine, then strain it  
, and drink a good draught thereof, and it will  
le thee to make water and break the stone. Use  
ve or six times.—Proved.

12. A little piece of the navel string of a child  
is newly born, enclosed in a ring, and so borne  
it may touch the flesh or bare skin, is a pure help  
remedy against the great pains and torments of  
cholic.—Mizaldus.

13. For the piles. Take black wool and black  
o, and bind it thereto, or brown paper alone  
ps.

14. A present remedy for an ague. Two ounces  
ay salt, two ounces of white frankincense, and  
anful of smallage, beaten together, and lay it to  
wrist of the hand, two hours before the fit  
h come.

THE  
SEVENTH BOOK  
OF  
NOTABLE THINGS.

1.

THE water wherein the leaves of plaintaine grows close to the ground, and near there is sod, being drank twice every day, morning and evening; first and last, half a pint at a time, for space of four or five days, helps perfectly all gr and diseases of the bladder.—A true medicine, often proved.

2. A notable water for the breaking of the stone. Take of the juice of saxifrage two pound; of juice of gromel, and of the juice of parsley, of each one pound; of the juice of betony, of the juice of nettles, and of ramfins, of each half a pound strong wine vinegar ten ounces; of the flowers and seeds of broom, and of the roots of radish, each two handfuls: stamp the last rehearsed well then mix the same with all the juices before mentioned, and thereof distil a water, with a gentle fire of which water give to them that have the stone one ounce at one time with oximel diacynth (which you may have at the apothecaries), using the same nine or ten times (if need be) and it will break and void the stone wonderfully.—There cannot be a better medicine for the stone. prove it when you will.

3. In the island of Ireland and Orcades, in certain places there, be certain trees much like unto

rees, out of which come forth certain little  
increasing by little and little into birds, having  
of ducks, hanging upon the bough by their  
or bills; and when they are come to perfect-  
they fly away by themselves, or fall into the  
seas, which birds we call barnacles. — I his is  
ed by the people that doth dwell there. — Mizaldus.  
If one be bewitched of any, put quicksilver  
a quill, and stop it, or else into a hollow nut-  
inclosed fast with wax, and lay the same under  
pillow of the party bewitched, or under the  
hold of the door where he enters into the house  
chamber.

Betony stamped and made in a plaister, and  
to the eye, and if they be washed with the water  
in betony is sodden, they will be whole with  
dimness or blemish; and if you drink a drachm  
the powder of betony, with the water of betony,  
will bring down and heal the cloudiness and bloodi-  
of the eyes; and if betony be beaten, it drieth  
the tears of the eyes. — All this and more, hath  
proved of betony.

A marvellous cure of a woman that was swoln,  
by one John Ardern, who did see a certain  
man at Newarke, whose whole body was certainly  
swoln, and also the face, neck, and legs, who did lie  
though she were half dead, to whom I gave the  
juice of a daffodil stamped, and mixed with water  
safron, which being drank, she was quickly  
cured.

Take heed in letting blood, giving of purga-  
tives or strong medicines, that the Lord of the  
birth house be not with the moon, or with the  
Lord of the ascendant; likewise that the moon, nor  
the Lord of the ascendant, be in the fourth or  
birth house; nor that the Lord of the eight  
house be in any angel; and it is not good that the  
moon be in the ascendant. — Jatromath.

8. A wind rising in the north, in the beginning of the night, or in the twilight, by and by he ceaseth and leaveth his place, therefore it is that the mariners (having just trial thereof, will not set forth that wind, unless it hath continued three days. The south wind is contrary, which if it rise or be with the beginning of the day, it brings hope to mariners that it will continue, and not quickly part out of that place.—Mizaldus.

9. Lute strings or harp strings, cut in little pieces, and cast upon flesh newly sodden or roasted will seem to be worms, whereby they that know thereof will refuse the same meat.—Mizaldus.

10. If the yard doth swell, and be grievously pained, mingle wax, oil, and the juice of purslane together, and apply it to the swoln yard, and it will help it.—Often proved.

11. Johannes Ganivetus writes, that in the year of our Lord 1431, the seventh of August, being Tuesday, about seven o'clock in the morning, one Master Henricus Amici, a doctor of physic, born at Brussels in Brabant, did ask him for the Lord of Vienna then being sick, whether he should die or recover that sickness. In the figure of which question he found that the moon was going into conjunction to the sun, under the beams of the ascendant which was a testimony of death, with divers other likelihoods of the same; but espying Mercury beginning to be retrograde, within one degree of the ascendant (corruption the degree of the ascendant) he did judge that he should shortly fall into a frenzy, the farthest within a natural day, although he was a very wise man; and so it came to pass, for within a natural day, he became frantic, and so died within two days after.

12. Take cloves of garlic, and burn them in a pot all to powder, and if you use to eat of the powder

your pottage, doubtless it will make you make water, if you are troubled with the stone.

13. If you put the powder of allum in water, whatsoever you write therewith, the writing or letters will not appear, unless you put the same paper into water, and then you will read it perfectly. Bapt. Porta.

14. This that followeth is a most excellent, true, and sure proved medicine for a great and old grief and pain in the head. Take of bay salt stamped, by itself; as much cummin seed, stamped by itself; much brown fennel; and then stamp them all together in a dish over a chafing dish of hot coals, and then lay some of the same hot upon a cloth, and apply it to the hinder part of the head at night, and tie it fast thereto, that it fall not away. And so lay on another plaister thereof, hot thereto the next night, and so do nine nights together, one after another, and it will not only help the same perhaps within three or four times so doing), but so it will clear the sight, and draw the humours far away that run out of the head into the eyes, and dry up the same.——This medicine never fails, therefore it is a precious thing, and worthy to be esteemed.

15. A good way to get the stone called Crampana out of the toad. Put a great or overgrown toad (first bruised in divers places) into an earthen pot, and put the same in an ant's hilloc, and cover the same with earth, which toad at length the ants will eat, so that the bones of the toad, and none, will be left in the pot, which Mizaldus, and many others (as he saith) hath oftentimes proved.

16. It is said that the female viper doth open her mouth to receive the generative sperm of the male viper, which he doth by putting his mouth into her mouth, which received, she doth bite off his head. This is the manner of the froward generating

rating of vipers; and after that, the young vipers that spring of the same, do eat or know asunder their mother's belly, thereby coming or burrowing forth, and so they being revengers of their father's injury, do kill their own mother.—Galen de Theriaca ad Pisonem.

17. Seeth sage, and drink it, or stamp it, and add it to the matrix, for both ways it provoketh flowers and after-burthens.—Pet. Hispanus.

18. The skin of an ass being tanned, and made of that part of the hide whereon the burthens did lie that the ass carried, they will never tear or be worn; no, although you go continually among stones and thorns, and with the oldness thereof they will wax hard, that one cannot suffer to wear them. As Cardanus hath written.

19. To stop the bleeding of the nose. Take nine or ten fresh new leeks, and put a thread through the midst of them, but cut off the tops of the leaves, then hang them about the party's neck that bleed, so that the leaves be upward to the nose, and the heads of them downward. It is good also to use camphire dissolved in vinegar, and also to put the root of peony under the tongue.—Jaco Holzer.

20. If you take mouth glue and azome equal parts, mixing them together, and then pour vinegar to them, whatsoever you shall cast into the fire being rubbed or all over anointed therewith, it will not be burned.—Mizaldus.

21. If you cut the liver of a beast in pieces, and put into the same pieces the powder of Nux Vomica called the spewing nut (which is to be had at apothecaries), the same pieces being strewed or laid in an open place, where ravens and crows come thereto, the crows or ravens that eat thereof cannot fly away, whereby you may take them easily.—This I know to be certain and true.



22. It is credibly reported, that whosoever is sick, and at the point of death, though they be marvelously old, lying or being in a certain place in Ireland, the same party cannot die until he or she be removed out of that place. And many that have been there, being very old and weary of their lives, have earnestly desired to be removed from thence, who as soon as they have been out of that place, have died presently. — A very strange thing, if it be true.

23. Stamp rue with oil of roses, and lay the same something thick upon the crown of the head of one that is sick, the same being first shaven, and the same party do sneeze within six hours after, he will escape that sickness; if not, he will die thereof.

24. To make a green that it will not fade away. Take the flowers of fleur de luce, stamp them, and strain them, then put the juice thereof into gum water, and dry it in the sun.

25. To make letters of gold. Take gum of mounds, and temper it with vermillion finely pound; let the gum be dissolved in the white of an egg, then write therewith, and it will be like gold. — proved.

26. If you will know in what year wheat will be dear or cheap, and what month the same will chance, select or choose twelve fair corns of wheat in the mends of january, which is the first day of January; then sweep a fire hearth clean, and make a fire; then take a young wench or boy of the house, or else one that dwells nigh you, and by the same boy or such lay one of the same corns on, the same being hot and made clean; and when this is done, mark diligently whether the said corn abide still in the place or leap: if it be still, then say that the price will continue; if it leap a little, the price will rise a little; if it leap much, then persuade thyself that it will wax very cheap; if it leaps towards the

fire, it will be dearer in the first month, and so more or less, for the greater or lesser access of the same to the fire. Do so with the second corn, and it will be a presage for the second month, that is, for February; and so you may judge all the rest; that is, the third corn for March, the fourth for April; and so for the others.—Mizaldus heard that it hath been proved of many.

27. A spoonful of the powder of nettle seed drawn in good wine, doth assuage all pains of the grief of the Matrix.—Pet. Hisp.

28. By this means following, you may put an egg into a narrow-mouth'd glass. Lay an egg in strong vinegar, till it be tender, then fill a glass almost full of water, then put the egg into it, and anon it will be hard.—Proved.

29. To roast a dish of butter. Take fine grated white bread, and mix the same well with sugar; then put a lump of butter upon a spit, and turn the spit at the fire, and still cast the grated bread and sugar upon the butter, and it will be a fine and trim dish of meat.—Proved.

30. There is a certain well at Cratianopolis, which although it hath not hot or warm water therein, oftentimes there comes out of the same, together with the water, flames of fire; two contrary elements, at one time, out of one place flowing together.—Mizaldus writes this of the inhabitants of that place.

31. White wine, wherein lapis Calaminarius seven times quenched, first made very hot in the fire, doth marvellously stop the running of the eyes, and cleareth the sight, if you put a few drops thereof into them, and use to wash them therewith.—A true thing.

32. If you would allure or bring pigeons to a dove-house, take a fat dog and slay him, and fill his belly full of the seeds of cummin; roast

try; wash also the pigeon-holes in the dove-cote with water wherein the cummin seed is sod; but first cleanse the said holes from all filthiness; then lay the roasted dog upon a broad stone in the dove-house, and hang a great glass in the top of the lovour, or four little looking glasses within the dove-house, by some of the holes; also take good clay, and mingle it with bay salt and cummin, and make thereof a great lump like unto a sugar loaf, then put it into an oven and make it hard, and set it by the dead dog. Beware of owls, buzzards, and harlings; see the house be close, that no vermin come therein, as polecats, weasels, or ferrets, and you shall have pigeons enough; also make a shrape by the dove-house, strew chaff there, then lay therein a good quantity of barley, but it must first be laid to steep in honey three days, and then cast it among the chaff, and then a great many pigeons will resort to the dove-house.

33. Linseed put into the roots of radish, and by and by put fat or dunged earth, it will bring forth an herb like dragons, whose taste will seem like vinegar and salt: therefore it is marvellously desired in sauces; for having this, you need neither vinegar nor salt, as one that is chief of the king's garden told me, saith Mizaldus.

34. The seeds of docks tied to the left arm of a woman, doth help barrenness or sterility.—— Africanus.

35. Goat's dung mingled with vinegar and bran, and applied as a plaister to a sore breast, looseth wonderfully all swellings of the breast.—It hath been proved.

36. Betony stamped and applied to any wound of the head, doth not only draw out broken bones, but also doth heal the same with speed.—A most excellent remedy.

37. A special medicine to strengthen the back. Take a quart of white wine, and the pith of an ox's back, and two ounces of dates; of marigolds, plantain, betony, parsl'y roots, and fennel roots of all two handfuls; boil all these together, until the wine be half wasted away, and then strain them through a cloth, and drink nine or ten spoonfulls thereof every morning and evening, for the space of nine or ten days, and it will strengthen the back marvellously.

38 Five-leaved grafs sod in water, which if it be drank and gulpt up and down in the throat, is an excellent help for sore throats.

39. A notable ointment for the head ache coming of any cause wherewith you must anoint the pulses in the temples and all the forehead. Take of the juice of fresh camomile, four ounces; of the juice of fresh roses, two ounces; of fresh rue and betony, of each one ounce and a half; of the juice of the roots of hollihoc, two ounces; of oil rolate omphacine, one pound and a half; of the best and purest alabaster, three ounces; powder of alabaster finely beaten, then put into the oil, and let it lie therein a day and a night; then mix them all together, and with sufficient white wax make it into an ointment, which ointment is good for any pain in the head, proceeding from any matter or cause; and it may be used at any time of the fit of pain, except at the beginning.—Emperica Benedicti Victorii Faventini.

40. An excellent distilled water for hearing softened. Take of the juice of betony, of the juice of onions, each of them six ounces; of the leaves of rosemary stamped, one handful; of the oil of bitter almonds, three ounces; and one white eel, grossly chopped and cut in small pieces; mix them all together, and distil them, and the liquor which comes thereof keep in a glass; drop two or three drops thereof

ereof into your ear, four or five times together, and it will help the deafness.—Mizaldus.

41. Thou mayest make fair pictures, vessels, and any other fine things, with small cost and expence, followeth. Sceth the bark of the elm tree and the tops of the poplar tree, and whilst they are very wet, put thereto most pure and fine lime, until all be like curds of milk; afterwards put thereto the whitest marble, that is well and finely beaten into powder, and seirced, and then cast the same into what frame you will, and dry them in the shade.

42. Take water mints that are stamped, and lay them in the midst of the brow, and to the nape of the neck, of one that is mad, and it will help and much relieve him; but first tickle him on the brow, and it will dispose him to sleep, and then apply it to him as is before mentioned; but if he be too far gone that it will not help him, then take a tench, and cleave it in the midst, and so warm lay the one part to his brow, and the other to the nape of his neck, and without doubt it will help him, if ever he shall have help.—I took this out of an excellent written book.

43. For burning with fire, take oil olive and put it into cold water, and stir it well together till it be well mixed, then anoint the burnt place therewith, and lay a wort leaf upon it, and it will help it speedily.—Proved.

44. Stamp mallows and garlic together, and mingle it well with white wine, then strain it well, and drink a good draught thereof nine times, and it will make thee make water, of what occasion soever the same is stopped.—This is affirmed for truth.

45. If you will bring forth, or hatch eggs, without a hen, cover your eggs in hot horse dung, so that the bigger part of the egg be upward, but every fifth or sixth day shift them with new horse dung,

dung, with a temperate heat as the heat of a hen, but remember that the eggs must be turned; and about the time of the hatching, or when they should come forth out of the shell, put them under a hen.

46. Although the fruit of a Medlar tree by nature be restrictive or binding, nevertheless the powder of it doth vehemently break the stones in the reins and drives them forth, which Anthonius Musa, an excellent physician, doth witness, that he has proved it with most happy success on himself.—Mizaldus.

47. The blood of an hare dried and made in powder, and thrown upon flesh newly roasted and sodden, makes the same flesh seem to be bloody and corrupt, so that they that be present and see the same, unless such as know the secret thereof, will loath to eat thereof.—Mizaldus.

48. This medicine following will surely heal a scald head. Take oil olive, and put it into a dish with fair water, and beat and stir them well together, as you should make butter; then take it up and put it into a vessel, and put powder of brimstone and May butter thereto, and make an ointment thereof, wherewith anoint the forehead, and doubtless it will heal it.

49. Woodbine leaves stamped and laid on warts, using them six times, will quickly destroy them.

50. If the seeds that are found in the round knobs of the lesser bur leaf, be made in fine powder and so given with a little good and pure white wine, it purgeth the sand marvellously and effectually from the reins, but more speedily if it be drunk with aqua vitæ.—Mizaldus had this of one that proved it.

51. If you seeth mugwort in water, and plaister it hot upon the navel and thighs of a woman labouring with child, it causeth both childbirth and



after-burthen also ; but if it tarry long there, it  
cause the matrix to follow.—Rogerius.

52. For scalding and burning, that it be not seen.  
Take sheep's suet and sheep's dung, and the in-  
rind of elder, and boil them all together, then  
strain them through a coarse canvas cloth, and so  
put it in some clean vessel, which when you do use,  
it must melt in a saucer or some other thing, and  
put it on a burned place with a feather.—Proved.

53. To draw out a tooth. Fill an earthen pot  
with emmets or ants and their eggs, and set the  
pot in hot embers, so long until all be burned  
to ashes, and when any tooth doth ach, which you  
could draw forth without pain, then take of the same  
powder and touch the tooth therewith, and it will  
fall out within a little time.

54. Anoint a freckled face with the blood of a  
goat or of a bull, and it will do them away, and  
make the skin fair.—Proved.

55. This following will help the hardness of the  
throat, called the elfcake. Take the root of gladen,  
and make powder thereof, and give the diseased  
every half a spoonful thereof to drink in white  
wine, and let him eat thereof so much in his pottage  
one time, and it will help him within a while.

56. Mugwort steeped in rose water, doth help  
trembling or shaking hands, if they be washed there-  
with.—Mizaldus.

57. Take of the juice of elder berries, and anoint  
warts therewith, and it will destroy them.

58. If you take the outward rind of the radish,  
and the herb mercury, of each one ounce ; of  
iron three grains ; of cassia lignea, finely pow-  
dered, one drachm ; the juice of savin, two drachms ;  
mix them, and let them all be beaten together ; then  
put the same in a fine linen cloth that is thin, and join  
it to the neck of the matrix of a woman that is in  
travail, and in the hour of the birth (which else  
should

should bring forth her child with difficulty), by and by she will be brought to bed.—It is a secret.—Benedictus Victorius Iavent.

59. The juice of knotgrafs, drank with the powder of seven pepper corns, before the fit, doth quite put away the quartan Ague. But it is said that the herb must be gathered upon a Thursday, and the juice then likewise thereof must be gotten and strained (the moon decreasing, which is between the full moon and the change).—Mizaldus.

60. A bath wherein emmets or ants, and their eggs, being stamped and sodden, doth quickly heal an old and almost incurable joint sickness.—Proved.

61. If they that have the falling sickness do not to receive twice or thrice in the week, at their going to bed, one of these little pills following, without doubt they will be whole thereof, whosoever it comes. Take of the best castoreum affafetida, half a drachm of the root of peony, finely powdered, one drachm aromaticum rosatum, two drachms: mix them together with the syrup of mints, and make thereof seven pills. (You may have all this at the apothecaries.—A proved secret. Emperica Benedicti.

62. An excellent ointment for the gout. Take three pounds of walwort, and stamp it well; then melt one pound of May butter and put thereto; and let them stand so nine days together; then boil the same half an hour on the fire; then strain it through canvas, and so anoint the pained place therewith. It is a notable and proved thing, not much unlike to in this book, to that effect, described by Mizaldus.

63. This medicine following will destroy the Itch in any part of the body. Take of oil of bays one ounce, and one ounce of quicksilver, first killed with fasting spittle, which must be killed therein with stirring of them together three mornings; and add thereto two ounces of barrow hog's grease; the

therewith anoint the palms of your hands, and the soles of the feet, and within three or four times so doing, it will kill the itch.

64. If you will make a candle that will not be put out, fill a cann with the powder of brimstone, and with a linen cloth, torn in very little pieces, then cover the same with wax, and so set it on fire, and then it will not be put out, neither with bellows or wind.

64. Oil where frogs be sodden, until the flesh be come from the bone, doth marvellously help all affections of the sinews and the joints, and also all parts of the body that are cold or benumbed, if the places affected be anointed therewith, being first made warm.—Taken out of the secrets of Janus.

66. If you will bring into one place, or else kill, the worms and beasts that are hurtful in the garden, take the belly or paunch of a wether newly killed, with all the filth or dung that is in it, and bury the same in the place where they be, and cover it a little with earth, and then within two days thou shalt see the worms and vermin gathered thither. If thou do this twice or thrice, you shall make all the hurtful worms and things gather together there; and then you may cast earth upon them, or else kill them as you list.—Mizaldus did understand that this was proved.

67. The juice of betony put in the ear, something hot or luke warm, will both put away pains and the deafness of the ears (if there be any), and all impediments of the same.—I have proved this several times, and found it excellent good in this case.

68. This water following is both proved and precious against fistulas; and also it so hardeneth iron, that you may cut another piece of iron therewith, as easily as if the same were wood. Take of earth worms, and draw off thence a water by distillation; and likewise draw water of radish roots, both

both which waters mix together; then put there an edged iron knife, made red hot; the same then heated and quenched, for three or four times, by an equal quantity used at each time, and the knife tempered with the edge; dip it red hot again into the same water, and then after, you may cut iron safely and easily therewith; and this water is also marvellous in fistulas.

69. If a horse cannot stale or piss, or else doth the same hardly, or with much grief or pain, beat his body all about easily, mildly, or gently, with the boughs of elder, full of leaves; then after cover his head, neck, and all the body with the same leaves, and it will help him very much — Simonis Cardinalis.

70. A water whereby the physician doth marvel and is reputed as a prophet. Take the filings of brass, iron, lead, steel, gold spume, silver, gold or florax, according to the riches or poverty of the patient. First of all, let them be put into the urine of a boy that is a virgin, the second day in warm white wine, the third day in the juice of fennel, the fourth lay them in the whites of eggs, the fifth day in woman's milk that gives suck to a boy, the sixth day in red wine, the seventh day in several whites of eggs, and put that only into a still, at an easy fire; and that it shall distil keep it in a vessel of gold or silver. Silence is to be kept of the praise of this water, because it may not be bought; for its virtue doth qualify leprous persons; it heals and destroys a pure leproy; it wipes away or takes away every spot; it preserves youth; it makes the eye fair. I cease to speak of the virtues of this water because I fear lest they that have it should be puffed up with pride — Trotula de Passione. Mulier.

71. This following is a proved thing, for the sounding of the ears, or wind in the same. Take almonds and the kernels of peaches, and let them

clean peeled in hot water; then stamp them, and get oil out of them, and put of the same oil, with tents wet in the same, into the sounding ear, otherwise grieved; which tents must be made of linen cloth; and do thus with new tents every once, for the space of nine or ten days, and it put away the sounding and many other pains of ears.—I learned this of one that came out of Spain; I proved it to be very true.

THE END OF THE SEVENTH BOOK.



THE  
EIGHTH BOOK  
OF  
NOTABLE THINGS.

I.

**Y**OU shall make vinegar by and by, and if you do pour pure and good wine, half sod, into a new earthen vessel, and let it be well covered and stopped, and so set the same pot in hot scalding water.

2. To take the birds that eat the seeds that are sown. Seeth garlic that it may not grow again, it is said to profit marvellously, if it be thrown upon them; for they that shall eat of it will be taken by your hand. Mizaldus.

3. If you give one of these pills following, ere he might going to bed, to him that hath the palsy, it will help him, for it is proved. Take of herb cowslip, betony, of the flowers of ficados and bies, of each one drachm; let them be dried in the shadow, and make them in powder; then take gilliverturbith one drachm, of the best agaric three drachms; colloquintida half a drachm; ginger sal-gem, of each ten grains; good and chere Rhubarb, one drachm and half; spikenard five grains; the powder of hiera simplex galeni an ounce; scammony prepared, one drachm; mix them all be made into fine powder, and with the juice of herb ivy make a mass of pills. The second



be given at one time is one pill of one scruple :  
 and mark, if he that hath the palsy take this ordi-  
 nary pill (not once every day, but twice in the week  
 the least), you shall see a sudden help in the palsy.  
 These pills may worthily be called glorious pills for  
 the palsy — Emp. Ren. Vict. Faventini.

4. A certain man finding or catching a mouse,  
 and hit his wife therewith on the left cheek, being  
 with child, who after was delivered of a wench,  
 which wench had and hath the mark of a mouse  
 on her left cheek.

5. You may turn white wine into red, without  
 any hurt or detriment, by and by, if the powder of  
 honey that is first sod in a stony substance, and then  
 dried, and so made into powder) be cast into white  
 wine, and mixing it well in the same, with rolling it  
 up and down together. The roots of any kinds of  
 herbs, either new or dried, put into the wine, will  
 perform the same with less business..

6. Garlic being stamped with hog's or barrow's  
 grease, and made something thick like an ointment,  
 both marvellously help them that have the cough  
 and have taken cold, if the soles of their feet, and  
 the back bone be anointed therewith before the fire.

7. This water following is excellent good to  
 cure a dim sight, if two or three drops thereof be  
 put into the eyes at a time, using it certain days to-  
 gether. Take of the water of vervain, the water  
 of roses; and the water of fennel, of each four  
 ounces; strong white wine, three ounces; tully  
 prepared, and sugar candy, of each three drachms;  
 opes hepatic, two drachms. Let them all be beaten  
 to a fine powder that are to be powdered, and put  
 them into water and wine, mixing all together,  
 and let them remain and stand a whole day; then  
 strain them easily, and keep the liquor in a fair  
 glass, and use it as aforesaid.—This is a precious  
 thing for the sight of eyes.

8. A marvellous medicine for wounds and sores. Take a handful of arsmart wet in fair water, lay it in the wound or sore; after bury the arsmart in some moist ground, and the same wound or sore will afterwards miraculously heal, as the same herb doth rot and consume.—This I had of one that affirmed it to be true. I think it is written by Paracelsus

9. The bodies of drowned or dead men do float on the water with their faces and bellies upward, but dead women do float on the water grovelling or with their faces downward, contrary to the procreation. But they do float or swim on the water, out of whom the lungs are taken, &c.—Mizaldus.

10. The water of marigolds doth help a disease of the eyes, and takes away all pains of the head; and the smoke of the flowers thereof taken or received by a fundible into the secret parts of a woman, or otherwise taken, doth bring forth easily the after-burthen.—This secret Mizaldus did get of an old Midwife, which had need of his help otherwise.

11. Oak fern (called polypodium) stamped and plaistered upon the feet of a woman travailling of a child, causeth the birth of the child, either alive or dead.—This was told me for a great secret.

12. Take of the grease of swine or hog, and rub therewith the body of any that is sick, again the heart or soles of his feet, then give that grease to a dog, which if he eat, the party will escape; not, it is a token that he will die thereof.

13. This following will help them that be dead. Take a piece of green elm, or ash, and lay it on the fire, and receive the water that cometh out of the ends thereof; and take a spoonful of the grease of an eel that is red beneath the navel; boil these together a little on the fire, and put it into a glasse, and when he goeth to bed, put some thereof

his ear, lukewarm, and in two or three days he be whole, and hear well.—Proved.

To draw out a tooth without pain. Take gum of ivy and green ivy leaves, of each like part, and burn them to powder in a new earthen pot, and when it is made in fine powder, mix it together with the milk of spurge, and put some thereof on the tooth that you would have out, if it be hollow; if not, touch the tooth therewith, and it will come out; but beware you touch no other tooth therewith.

If you will prove whether there be any water in the ear, with the wine or not, put an egg into the ear, and if the egg sink into it, there is water in it; and if the egg swim, then it is without wine.

Wash your eyes in the morning with your urine, and at night rub about your eyebrows round under your eyes a little pomatum, and it will cure and strengthen.—I had this of one that had it.

The juice of bay leaves distilled into the ear, doth not permit deafness, nor other strange humors to abide in the ear.—Pet. Hispanus.

A question was asked of the state of a certain man being sick, and of what condition the disease was, and whether he should recover thereof, or not. It was determined at that sight that the party was whole for the time; the question was made, because the sun was in the tenth house, and the part fortunate in the ascendant; but many other testimonies shewed the contrary, and Mars did corrupt Venus, lady or alacritude of the ascendent; and Venus also was under the beam of the sun, and began to be combust, distant from the sun ten degrees; for Venus in the eighth degree of Sagitary, and the sun in the eighth degree of Capricorn; which two degrees of the zodiac did signify two months, being a common

## THE EIGHTH BOOK

sign; and the eighth degree in Capricorn, being moveable sign, did signify eight days; there it was doubted of the sick person, about two months and eight days after the question was made, as God would ordain it. and so it happened right, by appointment of God, to whom it belongs to cure infirmities and griefs, to raise up the dead, and moderate the earthly bodies, and to disperse invisible things by means; to whom be glory. Amen. This is true.—Gulielmus Anglicus in suo Tractatu de Uterino non visa.

19. An excellent medicine for the ach in bones or arms, or any other place of the body. Anoint the place where the pain or ach is with good and pure aqua composita, by the fire, and let it dry in: do thus three or four times together; then at the last time, while it is wet, cast upon the wet place where the ach is, the powder of olibanum (which is the fairest and whitest of the frankincense), and lay a linen cloth upon the powder, and sew it up, and so let it lie three or four days, until it be cured and whole, which will be by that time, God willing —Proved.

20. It is not good to bury any too hastily, especially such as have had the apoplexy, the falling sickness, and that are suffocate with the strangulation of the womb called the mother; for such seem dead, and revive again within three days; it was the fourth day after Lazarus died, ere Christ did raise him from death to life; lest any should report that Lazarus had the apoplexy, or the falling sickness or such like; and therefore be in a trance; or not perfectly dead; whereby the merit of Christ's marvellous miracle thereof might be darkened. This is the meaning of Lemnius, in the second book of the secret Miracles of nature. Therefore it is very meet to know whether any such be perfectly dead or not, which you may do by holding

ale burning candle at the party's nose, whose mouth is open; or else by setting some little cup of glass full of water to the brim, upon the party's belly or navel; for by the moving of the flame of the candle, or of the vessel with water, you shall receive his secret breathing, and whether there be any life in him or not.—Camillus.

21. An approved medicine doth follow for the shortness of breath, and doth marvellously help the same; for if half an ounce thereof be given to the patient thrice in a natural day, that is, three hours before dinner, two hours before supper, and about midnight, continuing the same three or four days and no more, you shall see the diseased healed. Take of manna elect or chosen, called manna grata, two ounces; the flowers of cassia, newly drawn half an ounce; penydes three ounces; oil of sweet almonds, being new, one ounce; the lights of lungs of a fox, finely beaten and powdered, two ounces: make the rest in powder that are to be powdered, then mix all together, and make thereof an electuary with the syrup of hyssop.—Emp. Ben. dict. Faven. You may have it well made at the apothecaries. I have tried it to be an excellent thing in this case.

22. If you will break the great heat of wine in the vessel, cast into the same a piece of cheese, and when you shall see a marvellous thing; and why that Georgius Valla Placentinus doth teach.

23. If you anoint your hands or other parts of your body with a liniment made of nettle oil and little salt, it will defend the party therewith anointed from the bitterest cold that is.—Mizaldus.

24. If there be branches of bay tree wrapt up or hid among cloth or books, it will keep the same safe from moths, worms, and other corruption.—Dionisides.

25. If you stamp ant eggs and strain them through a cloth, and put thereto the juice of swine's grease or knot grasse, and drop it into the ears, it helps long continued deafness.

26 A powder to preserve the sight. Take tony, rue, celadine, saxifrage, lovach, annise, cinamon, eyebright, of each one handfull; camdum, ginger, fennel, petroseline, hyssop, gany, syler, mountaia, of each one drachm; lingal and sugar, one ounce. Let a powder be made of these, and let it be taken continually with mead and the sight will be restored and kept. This powder was ordained by master Gerald, whose trial an old man did prove, which used spectacles twenty years, so that without them he could not see great letters; but after he had used this powder only ten days, he was free, inasmuch that all the time of his life after, he did see and read the least letter without. — Tortula hath written this in the latter end of his book *De Passionibus Mulierum*.

27. An excellent way to get water out of swollen legs, whereby to make them as slender as they were before. Seeth oats in water until they be tender, then let the party diseased hold his leg that is swollen over the vessel, that it may receive the fume and smoke of the said oats, and cover the party with something that it may go down round about the vessel, and then blisters will come upon the leg in the swollen place, out of which will run much water and corruption; then after anoint the place with butter, and do this four or five times if need be. — Proved.

28. Two or three drops of pure aqua composita put into the eyes morning and evening, every other day for the space of four or five days, will clear the sight and help the eyes of a cold cause manifestly. An old Gentlewoman that tried it on herself did reveal it to me.



## OF NOTABLE THINGS.

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9 The herb of dandelion well sod in water, is  
 ed to be a chief help for the joining or knitting  
 wounds. It is good against ruptures, or for them  
 to be broken or bursten.

10. A marvellous water, that soon and easily  
 be prepared, more precious than gold, is made  
 followeth. Put fair and clear water into a vessel  
 wherein there was never before any liquor, or before  
 it was occupied, and when the water is very hot,  
 add to it quick lime, being before in another new  
 clean vessel, and let it remain and rest so long  
 as you have taken all the foul spume that floats  
 up from the same, and that all the lime be set-  
 tled to the bottom, and the water very clear; then  
 draw out the water very softly, without moving the  
 lime at the bottom, and keep the same water in a  
 clean glass, or some other clean vessel, well  
 stopp'd and stopp'd, until you use the same. It will  
 be believed what a miraculous virtue and  
 power it hath in all kind of ulcers, and chiefly such  
 as spring of the French pox; for the same being  
 wash'd, moisten'd, and with a linen cloth dipt or  
 dip'd in the said water something warm, a pretty  
 while, and then a linen cloth well wet in the same  
 laid upon the ulcer or sore, in manner of a  
 plaster, and after renewed again. It wipes clean  
 away all the filth of corruption, it ceaseth the pains,  
 fills the ulcer with flesh, and it quite quencheth  
 the heat or inflammations in a small time, not with-  
 out a great miracle; for, otherwise, quick lime  
 would burn with vehemency of his heat. Let them  
 know this excellent secret, which for great prayer  
 and price to many I have refused to utter.—Thus  
 saith Mizaldus

11. Myrrh given to drink in warm wine, the  
 quantity of a big nut, causeth the deliverance of the  
 dead, either quick or dead.—Pet. Hispanus.

32. Here followeth a blessed water for the good  
Take of Roman vitriol two pound; of distilled  
honey four pints: distil these together, making the  
vitriol first in powder; and when it is distilled, add  
to the same the third part thereof of aqua  
rectified; which, diligently mixed, keep for your  
use, and anoint the sore grieved place therewith.  
Do this morning and evening, until you feel yourself  
well, which will be (God willing) within seven  
eight days at the farthest.—I wrote this out of an old  
book. I think it is also in the new jewel of health,  
which is a worthy book, full of many strange and ex-  
cellent things.

33. The smoke of ivy burned doth drive away  
bats and veremice from that place where the  
smoke is.

34. If any doth ask thee (having knowledge  
astrology) for any thing wherein he hath a hope  
to have—mark if the lord of the eleventh house  
apply to the lord of the ascendent, or the lord of the  
first house to the lord of the eleventh house,  
judge that he shall have the thing which he hopes  
to get or have, and he shall come to it. And if the  
aspect be of trine or textile, he shall quickly and  
easily, and by good means obtain it. But if it be  
by a quartile or opposite aspect, he shall get it with  
tediousness and labour. Furthermore, if thou do  
find the lord of the eleventh house in an angle  
and received, then judge that he shall have the  
thing which he so hopes to have, even as he desires.  
—Haly Abenragel.

35. Lay a sponge upon an ach or gout, dipped  
in warm wine of the decoction of cummin, and it  
will draw out the hurtful humours. It hath been  
proved.—Petrus Hispanus.

36. A piece of the root of crawfoot, either  
put into the hollow of a tooth, if there be any, or  
applied to the tooth that acheth, will help the pain.

mediately.—A sure, proved, and often tried medicine.

37. Whosoever hath a soreness in the throat, or any hard swelling there, called the squinancy, quinsy; and perhaps hereby doth hardly draw breath, let them apply this following oftentimes a day, it will soften and dissolve it, for it is proved. Take the roots of hollihock cut in small peeces, and made clear; camomile, the flowers of violets, the flowers of mallows, with the roots of each, one handful; let them all boil in a sufficient quantity of water, until the water be consumed; then put to the same the flour of barley, linseed, and fenugreek, well stamped and beaten, of each a handful; the grease of a hen one ounce; oil of camomile and oil of sweet almonds, of each alike much, which will be enough to make the plaister.—This I know to be an excellent remedy in this case, which I learned of Ben. Viét. Faventinus, in his book called *Emperica Benedicti*, &c.

38. This medicine following will help any pain or weakness in the back. Take a quart of malmsey; of balm, nep, and maidweed (which maidweed is a stinking herb, having flower like a daisy), of each one handful; stamp the herbs well, and strain them well into the malmsey, or put some of the malmsey in the stamping to them; and strain into the rest of the malmsey, and drink a good draught thereof every morning fasting, and at night when you go to bed; and within three or four days it will help you perfectly (God willing).—A notable and often proved medicine.

39. Drink the juice of centuary, once every morning four days together, and it will make thee clear, and speak with a good voice.—It cleanseth the breast marvellously.—Often proved.

40. Mints doth abhor iron, as rue doth basil; for if mints be given to one that is wounded, he

will not easily wax whole. If mints be mixed w  
milk, and after taken from the same; and runne  
cheffip put into the same milk, the same milk  
never go together, or come to curd.

41. Chiver dung sodden in wine, till the w  
be consumed, and then emplaistered hot to the go  
healeth the same perfectly. Use it morning  
evening, four or five days together.—Pet. Hispan

42. To restore the deaf to hearing. Take  
foot of hound's tongue out of the earth, and ma  
a hole in the root as long and deep as you can,  
fill the same with salt, and cover it well that nothing  
can come within it; then set it in the earth ag  
as it was, and cover it with earth, and let it be the  
three days, and at three days end take it up, and  
which you find therein keep it in some clean gla  
and put some thereof into the deaf ear. Let hi  
use it every evening going to bed, until he be  
clearly, which will be within a fortnight at the f  
theft (God willing), and when you do it into  
ear, let him lie in his bed, that the liquor ma  
enter.—I had this out of an old written book.

43. Take two little pieces of good liquorice (th  
bark scraped away) of the length of a pin, and t  
bignets of two barley straws, and put both of the  
in your mouth, between your gums and yo  
checks: that is, on each side one, and so let the  
lie all the whole night. Use this every night for  
fortnight at least, and without doubt it will stop  
flay the rheum, for it congeals the thin rheum int  
a thick flegm, so that you may spit it out.—Th  
helped one that was without all hopes to be helped

44. To help the pox in the eyes. Take lillie  
and lay it in a saucer with fair water, and let it stan  
till it be yellow, and then drop some of it into th  
eye with a feather, and it will destroy the pox, an  
save the sight.—I had this out of a book.

45. An excellent medicine, and a noble restorative for man or woman that is brought very low with sickness. Take two pound of dates and wash them clean in ale, then cut them small, and take out the stones and white skins, and beat them in a mortar till they begin to work like wax; then take a quart of clarified honey or sugar, and half an ounce of the powder of long pepper; as much of mace; cloves, nutmegs, and cinnamon, of each one dram; as much of the powder of lignum aloes. Beat all these spices together, and sceth the dates with the sugar or honey with an easy fire; cast therein a little powder, by little and little, and stir with a spatula of wood, and so do until it come to a dictuary, and then eat every morning and evening thereof, one ounce at a time; and it will renew and restore again his complexion, be he never so low brought.—This hath been proved, and it hath done good to many man and woman.

46. A notable recipe for the black jaundice. Take a gallon of ale, a pint of honey, and two handfuls of red nettles; a peanyworth or two of iron, and boil in the ale, the ale being first warmed, and then boil the nettles and honey therein all together, and strain it well, and every morning take a good draught thereof, for the space of fortnight, for in that space (God willing) it will perfectly cure the black jaundice.

47. This perfectly cures the yellow jaundice. Take a new laid egg, and break the shell in the middle; and pour forth all the white, then put to the yolk as much pewter finely scraped off the handle of a spoon or pot, as will lie upon twopence, as much nutmeg as will lie upon a penny, and as much white sugar candy beaten to powder as will please, stirring them together, and so sup it every morning fasting, and the last thing at night; it faileth not in three or four days time.

48. Whosoever, in the first nine days in May drinks every morning fasting, a little dish full of the juice of betony, it will do him marvellous much good for the gout, which he shall perceive the next year following, if he live so long.

49. Whosoever hath the pleurisy, or is stuffed in the stomach with tough or hard slegm, let him take a scruple, that is, the weight of twenty-four barley corns, of the powder of the seeds of nettles with the syrup of violets, and swallow the same as by licking it by little and little, and he shall spit out the viscid and tough humour easily. — A secret of a Parisian Physician.

50. If the grief of the gout or ach be too outrageous, take of opium one drachm, of saffron two drachms; mingle them with four or five yolks of eggs, and plaister the same upon the grief, for mightily assuageth the pains and dissolveth the corruption.

51. A most approved medicine for the emroids or piles. Take two or three bricks and burn them red hot, and put them in some pan under a close-stool and sprinkle them with vinegar, and let the patient sit upon the said stool, that the fume thereof may ascend up his fundament. Do thus three or four times, if need be, and certainly it will help it.

52. If you will make birds drunk, that you may catch them with your hands, take such meat as they love, as wheat or beans, or such like, and lay them to steep in the lees of wine, or in the juice of henbane, and sprinkle the same in the place where the birds use to haunt; and if they do eat thereof straightways they will be so giddy, that you may take them with your hands. — I wrote this out of an old written book, wherein I know many true things were written.

53. A present help for a woman that travailed with child. Take hyssop, vervain, and dittany



each one handful; stamp them small, and temper  
with old ale; then strain it, and wring out the  
ale, and give a good draught thereof to drink, and  
it will be delivered with speed, and the child and  
mother saved; so that the child be alive when she  
dies it.

4. A true medicine for the gout. Take the  
juice of the flowers of broom, and the juice of  
a celi and honey, as much of one as of ano-  
ther, and seeth it altogether till it be of the thicknes  
of honey, and anoint the gouty place therewith.  
A new (saith the writer hereof) a good priest in  
London, that healed all men or women therewith, for  
the most part that came to him. This, for the great  
goodness of the medicine, and for the faithful as-  
suring, I thought good to register among the rest.

5. If of one pound of wax two ounces of quick  
lime, and as much of quick lime, putting  
thereto an ounce of the oil of nuts, a candle be  
made, with a wick of bumbast, and so put into the  
water, as soon as ever the quick lime begins to  
burn, it will move the rest of the things, too apt for  
fire to burn, even in the midst of the water.—  
Galdus.

6. A ram will not butt nor run at one, if his  
head be bored through, nigh unto his ears.—  
Galdus.

7. A little gunpowder put into a piece of fine  
linen cloth, and the same put into the hollow  
of the tooth, or holden between the teeth, so that it touch  
the aching tooth, it puts away the tooth ach pre-  
sently.—This is very true.

8. If you distil herb ivy, and give the water  
thereof to be drank of them that are grieved or tor-  
mented with the gout, anointing also therewith the  
gouty or grieved place; it will heal or help them  
wonderfully.—Great warrantees was made of this me-  
dicine where I had it.

59. A special medicine for all sudden sickness and especially of the stomach and breast. Take spoonful of the aqua vitæ, and put therein half spoonful of the powder of liquorice, and let it remain therein three hours. and drink it fasting, or the evening when you go to bed.—It is a sovereign thing for Stomach or breast.

60. Lay saffron on the navel of them that have the yellow jaundice, and it will help them.—This was affirmed to me as proved.

61. This following is an excellent medicine to purge the head of naughty humours, and to help the head ach, the swimming of the head, and megrim. Wash the roots of beets, and cut away the uppermost bark, then stamp the same, and wring out the juice thereof; then snuff some of it out of a spoon into your nose, and a marvellous effect will follow and a speedy remedy thereof.—A Gentleman, a friend of mine, told me this, as an approved thing in this case.

62. This marvellous water following will recover the sight again, hindered of any cause, wherewith Constantine the Emperor received his sight. Take three drachms of tutty, made in very small powder, as much of aloë epaticum in powder; two drachms of fine sugar; six ounces of rose water; as much of pure white wine: mix all together, and put it into some clean vessel or glass, being well closed and stopp'd; set it in the sun a month together, stirring it once every day; then take of the same water four or five drops in your eyes morning and evening, and with this continuing a certain space, it will cause the sight to come again as ever it was before.—This I know is an excellent water for the Eyes, for it cleareth them marvellously. I knew one that could not thread a needle without spectacles, which put not past two or three drops of the same water in his Eyes at night, and the next morning the same party did see well to thread a needle without spectacles.

63. To make a light that shall never fail. Take the worms that shine in the night, called glow-worms, stamp them, and let them stand till the shining matter be above, then with a feather take off the same shining matter, and mingle it with quicksilver, and so put it into a vial, and hang the same in a dark place, and it will give light.—I had this out of an old book.

64. The sound of an echo is thought to drive away bees, therefore their hives ought to be placed where the echo or the voice doth not sound against.

65. Write what you will on white paper with the juice of a red onion, well mixed and tempered with the white of an egg, which being dry, will appear as though it were plain paper without any writing; but if you hold it against the fire, you may then easily read it, or perceive the letters.—Lemnius.

66. To gild iron or copper. Take the gall of a bull, and rub the iron or copper well therewith, but be sure that the same before was well burnished (all about) that you would have gilded, and after dry in the sun, foreseeing that there come no dust thereto; and when it is dry, gild upon it, as you do upon silver.—Mizaldus

67. Seeth an egg in strong vinegar until it be very hard, then let the same egg lie three days in wine; then dry it, and it will be marvellous hard; or let an egg lie three days in vinegar; then dry the same in the sun three days, and it will be very hard.

68. Cast brimstone into a chaffing dish with hot burning coals, and hold a red rose over the smoke thereof, and it will be white.

69. To separate gold from any thing gilded. Take pure sulphur vive, called quick brimstone, in water, until half the water be consumed, then set the party gilded with that water; then dry it at the fire; then strike the same gilded place with  
a lit-

a little iron, and the gold will fall from it.—I had this out of an old written book.

70. To prove or find out the event of any that is sick. Count the days from the beginning of his or her sickness, and take the root of an herb which hath so many leaves as the number of the same days be; tie it or hang it up, and if the disease be curable, the party will be much recreated; if not, then the party will be sad; but if you cannot find any herb that hath so many leaves, put the roots of divers herbs together, the leaves whereof together, do perfectly make up the number of the said days from the beginning of the party's sickness, and use them as above said.

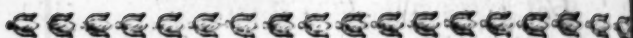
71. The blood of a hare dried, doth help and stay the bloody flux, or any other lax, though it be never so sore or extreme; so doth the bones of a man or woman, made into fine powder, and taken in red wine.

72. An easy plaister for the gout, but not a little effectual, because I, saith John Arden, have oftentimes applied it, as well to women as to men, and have taken away their great pains with once applying it, as well in the feet as in the knees, and other joints. But take heed it be not perceived of the patient, nor of any other; but it ought to be kept more secret and dear, and let it be revealed to none but to thy son, or to any well beloved friend. I do think it prevails above all other medicines in the gout, and easeth the pain sooner, and ought to lie five or six days without any moving of it, if it can be so applied; it is made thus: take of black soap as much as is sufficient, whereunto add of the yolks of raw eggs, half as much as the soap, and mix them well together in a dish, until the soap hath lost it's proper colour: which done, lay thereof upon fine flax, and spread it like a plaister, and apply it to the grieved place; then take the whites of  
Eggs

eggs, mixed with wheat flour, and wet a linen cloth  
in the same, and lay the same upon the said  
ulster, and tie it well upon it, that the plaister re-  
move not away of all the said time, unless there be  
great occasion. — Proved.

73. If you seeth barley, dry beans, and liquorice  
in pieces, of each a like much, all together in  
water, and drink a good draught thereof with  
sugar every morning fasting, and every night  
when going to bed, five or six days together, or more,  
will destroy an imposthume, and shall thereby  
void or cast out the same. — Proved.

THE END OF THE EIGHTH BOOK.



THE  
NINTH BOOK  
OF  
NOTABLE THINGS.

I.

**F**ILL an egg full of the juice of agrimony, and give it unto the patient to drink, who you suspect to have drank poison, and it will mightily purge upward all the poison; with a wonderful facility healeth the biting of serpents and other venomous beasts. Pet Hispanus.

2. This oil or balm following, is of a marvellous virtue against trembling and the palsy, and helpeth the memory, anointing the hinder part of the head therewith, which a most singular physician kept private to himself for some time, as a most precious secret, who in the end revealed it to the author; whereof the making followeth. Take of galbanum one pound (in another place I have it hal a pound); of gum ivy three ounces; these, finely beaten apart, mix together, which after put into a glass bottle with an head, and distil it in balneo marill; after it is distilled, mix therewith one ounce of the oil of bays, and one pound of good turpentine; then let the whole be distilled, and separate the water from the oil, and keep the oil as a precious balm. The use of this is, that the patient vexed with the palsy, convulsion, the cramp, and trem-



...ing of the members, be laid on his back, the oil temperately hot, poured upon the belly, the hollow and bottom of the navel, and you shall see after, a marvellous working, that may rather be counted divine than natural, and very much helpeth the palsy, and strengtheneth the memory, as before. A certain Practitioner applied one drop of this oil on the patient's forehead that had the palsy, and another on his navel, and he incontinently was amazed, and was after one hour delivered of grievous pain of a wound in a certain place of his body, and the shrunk sinews being anointed with the oil, the patient was suddenly healed, &c. This helpeth deafness proceeding from a cold cause, helpeth besides, the loss of smelling.—Arnoldus Villa Nova I take to be the author thereof.

It is a most sure proved remedy, as well in curing spitting of blood as also in preserving from the same, every day in the morning fasting to eat a little (which is the weight of four and twenty dry corns) of rhubarb roasted at the fire. —  
— Ben. Raventini.

4. Bay salt well beaten into powder, and sifted, incorporated or mixed well with the yolk of an egg, and so laid upon any carbuncle, plague, sore, boil, or imposthume, assuredly, by the grace of God, it will draw to itself all the venom of the plague or the sore, and break any boil or other sore, so that in a short time the same will be healed. A tried thing.

5. If the forehead of the sick wax red, and his eyes become little, and the corner of his eye swell, and his brows fall down, and his nose wax cold; if he turn to the wall, if his ears be cold; if he may suffer no brightness, and if his belly swell, if he will pull straws, or the clothes of his bed, if he pick often his nostrils with his fingers, and  
if

if he wake much, these are most certain tokens of death.

6. Pottage made of the leaves and roots of strawberries, being eaten fasting certain days, helpeth them that have the jaundice, doth help them perfectly — This was the secret of a certain Monk, with which he got marvellous much money.

7. Take a little of the fat or leaf of a hog, rub it with a stone or other convenient thing, under the lead of a house or gutter, till it is very black, and anoint the place therewith twice or thrice a day.

8. Juniper berries are medicinable against poison, for there is none of like operation unto it. Dioscordies saith also, that they do help against bites and stings of serpents — Pet. Hispanus.

9. As principal a medicine as ever was ordained for the bone ach, either in men or women, what place soever it be. Take a pennyworth of aqua vitæ, and another of oil de bay, and mix them together, and anoint the grieved place therewith with hot by the fire, and it will take away the pain for ever, using it often; but you must warm the ointment a little in a saucer, before you lay it on, and chafe it well until it be dried in; and cover it warm at all times, until it be whole. — Thus I found it written.

10. Agrimony, mugwort, and betony, with their leaves and roots stamped with old grease of olive, vinegar or verjuice, and a plaister thereof applied to the grieved or sore-pained back, will quite take away pains and griefs thereof, so that you use it three or four times. — A sure and proved Medicine saith Mizaldus.

11. If you will catch moles or wants, put garlic, leek, onion in the mouth of their holes, or in their enterings into the ground, and you shall see them come or leap out quickly, as though they were amazed or astonished. — Albertus.

If the fistula be outward, put into it the  
of culverfoot, for it healeth it. If inward,  
it, and it healeth also. — This is true, for it hath  
proved.

For them that have surfeited or eaten too  
much, let them stamp betony, and temper it with  
water and a little wine, then strain it well, and  
take a good draught thereof, morning and evening,  
and last, three days together, and it will tho-  
roughly help them, God willing. — This was told me  
true.

For all evils of the stomach, and for them  
that cannot eat. Take an herb called centaury,  
seeth it well in stale ale; and when it is well  
seeth, stamp it; after that, seeth it again in the  
ale; let there be two handfuls of centaury to  
three quarts of ale, and let them seeth as aforesaid  
three pints; then put thereto one pint of pure  
ale; boil them together, and keep it in some close  
vessel. Give the party grieved three spoonfuls  
of fasting, every day, till he be whole and well,  
it drives away the phlegm and corruption from  
the stomach, and makes him have a great desire to  
eat within four or five days. — Often proved.

5. The powder of betony put in wine, that is,  
one spoonful of the powder to a draught of wine, a  
little boiled on the fire, and drank, doth presently  
help such as have drank poison before. Whosoever  
takes the same in the morning fasting, no poison  
drunk after the same day can hurt him. — Proved.

6. The dung of a cat dried, and so mixed with  
vinegar, that it may be something thick, and  
rubbed with any hairy place oftentimes, or  
laid in the day, it will cause that hair to grow  
more in that place. — Proved of a Countryman,  
Mizaldus.

7. This portion or drink following is wonderful,  
very often proved of me, saith Petrus Hispanus,  
for

for it killeth the fistula, in what place soever it  
and draweth out the corrupt and broken bo  
Take the roots and leaves of plantain, strawbe  
leaves, the leaves or seeds of hemp, the leaves  
seeds of mustard, the tops of sharp docks,  
colewort leaves, and tansey; let them all seeth  
a good quantity of white wine; after straine  
whole, and put into the strainings as much honey  
shall be thought meet. Give thereof unto the pati  
early and late, until such time as the clear potio  
drink come forth by the mouth of the fistula, wh  
always must be kept open with a silver pipe put  
it, and keep upon it always a red colewort le  
It is of a wonderful operation.—Pet. Hispanus an  
myself have proved it, and healed in such manner  
before declared. It is a precious thing.

18. Snap dragons bound to the privacies of  
woman in labour, causeth her to be delivered  
continent; but there must be heed taken that it  
quickly removed, lest it draw forth the ma  
withal. Pet. Hispanus.

19. Here followeth an excellent oil, which mak  
a fair colour in the face. Take of almonds scrap  
ten pounds; of red saunders in powder six ounce  
of cloves one ounce; of white wine four ounce  
of rose water three ounces; these, after they  
grossly beaten together, let them lie in a mar  
mortar, close covered for eight or nine days, beat  
the same over once a day, then beat it all in an earthe  
vessel, until it begin to fume, and be thorough ho  
and after that put it into a new square bag of li  
cloth; then put the same bag into a press, betwe  
two smooth plates of iron something hot; for  
will come a red oil, wherewith women may anoi  
their faces, for it causeth a comely, red, fine, bea  
tiful skin.—A secret, and practised of few. This  
in the New Jewel of Health, a book of much val  
and small price.

c. The greafe of an eel, and the juice of fin-  
n mixed together, of each a like quantity. boiled  
tle. and a little thereof put into the deaf ear,  
nights together, will bring the hearing again  
well as ever it was.

1. Take fal armoniac, allum, and fal nitre,  
each alike quantity, with a little filings of filver;  
all be mixed together, then put them into the  
that they may be hot, and when they shall cease  
smoke, then with the same powder alone, or else  
ed or moistened with the spittle of your mouth,  
copper or brals be rubbed therewith, and  
ightway it will have the colour of filver. —  
ed.

2. Plaintain stamped, and the juice wrang out,  
put into the hollownes of an ulcer with a sy-  
e, healeth the same. So doth betony, stamped  
applied to a fistula, healeth it. The juice of  
the foil doth heal the fistula likewise, if it be  
into the same with a syringe.

3. To separate gold from any thing that is gilded.  
e borace, and temper it in water, then boil it  
the fire, and with the same water anoint the  
g that is gilded, and cast thereon a little of the  
der of quick brimstone; after put it into the  
that it may be made red hot, then quench it in  
ing water, and you shall find the gold in the  
om of the vessel.

4. For any pain in the ears, and for them that  
not hear. Take a great onion, cut a hole  
in, and set it in the embers to roast, then fill it  
of oil olive, and ever as it drieth fill it up again,  
it be roasted well, then take away the uppermost  
thereof, and strain the onion through a cloth,  
keep it in some close glass, and when you will  
opy thereof, put some of it into the whole ear,  
let him lie on his sore ear when he goes to bed;  
and

and if he use this nine nights at the furthest, it help him.

25. For the fundament that goeth forth. the tops of red nettles and stamp them in a tar, put it into an earthen pot, and add to a good portion of white wine, then set it over fire, and let it seeth till half the liquor be consumed. Give the party diseased a good draught thereof somewhat hot, to drink, morning and evening, and last, for the space of ten days, and also apply herbs something warm to his fundament, and it help him perfectly.

26. For the eyes that be chafed, and the turned up, bleared eyes. Take arnament, honey, and the white of eggs, of each a like quantity, temper them well together, then take flax and the same thereon, and apply it upon the sore, and it will draw the evil blood out of them, and perfectly heal them.—Proved.

27. This following is a secret, and an approved remedy for the palsy, whereof if you give three times the day to him that hath the palsy, half an ounce that is, in the morning three hours before meat, two hours before supper, and at his going to bed, will help him thereof. Take of the new and brain of a hare, boiled or fried, one pound; juice of sage, of herb ivy, and the juice of root of acorns, of each three drachms; of pure camomile, cloves, black pepper, of each half a drachm; turpentine, washed with the water of herb ivy, three ounces; sugar dissolved in the water of herb ivy, as much as doth suffice, and thereof make an electuary according to art, and know that it is excellent.—Emp. Ben. Vici Faventini.

28. To help swollen legs. Take mallows, wash them in water, stamp them well, and strain the juice, put thereto barrow's grease; fry them together until it be something thick, and like an ointment.



Some thereof upon a cloth, and make a plaister, apply to the sore and swollen leg, and lay a new thereto twice every day, morning and evening three or four days together, and by that time it will be assuaged, and as small as the other.—This was told me by a Woman that had tried it many times.

To put a schedule or little writing in an egg. Lay an egg certain days in strong vinegar, till it be soft, then write your name, or what you desire in a piece of paper, and fold the paper as hard together as you can, then with a razor cut the same in the top, finely and advisedly, through the shell, and put the little paper into the egg circumspectly, then put the egg into cold water, and immediately the shell will be as hard as it was before.—A proper

For the web or spot in the eye. Take the bone of the goose wing, the older the better, though it be a year old, it is not the worse, break it and take out the marrow that is within it, then put it of it upon the web or spot, and it will break and save the sight.—Proved.

The virtues of tormentil. This herb cleanseth the sight, and cleanseth the body of divers diseases. The powder thereof is good to clarify the sight of the eyes, though one be blind; and the herb is dressed in this manner. Take the herb with the root, and seeth it with white wine, till the hard part be sodden away, and give him that is sick, to drink of this liquor nine days in the morning cold, and at night blood warm, and within that time he will recover his sight (by God's grace); if the sight of the eye be hurt, take also the herb and stamp it, seeth it in white wine, with a little water put into the wine; then lay or spread the herbs on a linen cloth, and bind it upon his eyes, and it brings a wonderful help. If you stamp this herb with the root, a good quantity,

tity, and put it into a little vessel full of wine, let it remain therein three months, whosoever do offend of this wine, though he hath been blind years, he will recover his sight again.—I had it out of an old written book, which doth much agree with Pet. Hispanus in this case, whose mind there I have mentioned in another place of this book.

32. Fundament fallen. Put it up with a warm dishcloth, then flatten a roasted onion, and bind warm on the place.—W. M.

33. Pain in the stomach. Put thirty white pepper corns in your mouth, and drive them down with beer.—W. M.

34. This following is a secret and approved medicine for them that are short breasted, very good for the poor, because it is not costly. Take of roots of hollihock dried in the shade, one pound made in fine powder; clarified honey four pounds seeth them over a fire, and stir them together until it be in the form of an electuary, whereof let the patient take often, and he will be whole.—Emp. B. Viſt. Faventini.

35. A perfect sure proved remedy, and a rare secret for helping of women's breasts that are swollen and full of pain, which was revealed to me by an old woman, who said that the lady Owen (Duchess Owen's wife) used it to women in this case very much, who kept it as a secret. Stamp or bruise nine little worms, of some called swine lice, which commonly will be found between the bark and the wood of old dry trees, which have many feet, and being touched they become as round as a button in eight or nine spoonfuls of drink; let them remain therein all night, and the eighth morning strain the same drink, and let the diseased woman drink the same a little warmed at one draught, and then let her lay to her breast a two or threefold linen cloth warmed: the next morning let her take eight

same little worms in drink, in such order as be-  
and the third morning seven; and the fourth  
ing six; and so, every morning following one  
until nine mornings be ended, on which ninth  
ing she must take but one of them, as it will fall  
y decreasing one every day; and if she be not  
thoroughly whole of her breast, let her increase  
morning one immediately following, until she  
received nine at one time, according to the  
before appointed.—A rare and notable thing,  
be true, for I never proved it.

For the swelling of the arms, legs, or feet.  
linseed, wheat bran, brooklime, chicken  
groundsel, of each one handful, and one bot-  
white wine; seeth them all together, till it  
ick, and lay a plaister thereof to the place that  
n, as hot as the party can suffer the same, and  
take it away, and help him with three or four  
ers.—Proved.

To help a stinking breath that comes from  
omach. Take two handfuls of cummin seed,  
eat it to powder, then seeth it in a bottle of  
wine, until a quart thereof be waited away,  
ve the party a good draught thereof, first  
t, as hot as he may suffer it, and it will make  
ave a sweet breath within fifteen days.—This  
ved.

Put the feet of a hen in hot embers, till  
sles or skin thereof be separated or shrunk  
the legs, and with the same skin warm, rub  
three or four times or more, and it will drive  
away.—Pet. Hispanus.

If you will do away or consume a wen, do as  
eth Bind fast the wen, then take verdigreese,  
one, soap, oil of eggs, allum, and honey,  
h a like quantity, temper them together, and  
thereto, will do away the wen, and heal it.

40. A singular oil, and very rare, which cures a comely face, and maketh the person merry and useth it; yea, strong and hardy to fight; the manner whereof doth follow. Take one pound or two of hempseed, which, after finely beating the seed, sprinkle and wet it with a little wine, then put the same into a new earthen pan glazed, and set it over the fire; heat it so long until you cannot put your hand in it; after, put the same substance into square bags, which wring hard out in a press, and an oil will come forth very profitable, which if any drinketh, to the quantity of an ounce at a time, it maketh him pleasant and merry, and if a man drink it, it will make him both fierce and hardy to fight, without any fear or doubt of his enemy; also, it is profitable to women, in that it maketh them merry, and comely to see too; and in this manner you may draw out oil out of all seeds. This is in the New Jewel of Health.

41. A notable and often proved medicine for sciatica, ach, gout, or other pain or grief. Take a pint of pure aqua composita, one beast's bladder, and one ounce of pepper beaten into powder; mix them all together, until half the aqua vitae be consumed; then lay some thereof on a cloth like a plaster, and apply it something hot to the grievous place, and let it lie twelve hours unremoved, and thus four, or five times, if need be, for it is a great help.

42. A precious water for eyes that be fair and clear, and yet are blind. Take smallage, fennel, rue, vervain, betony, egrimony, leaved grass, pimpernel, eye-bright, sage, camomile, of each one quarter of a pound, wash them clean, and stamp them in a fair brazen mortar, in a pan; then take the powder of fifteen pepper corns finely searced, and a pint of good white wine, do them to the herbs; and also take three spoon-

the honey, and fifteen spoonfuls of the urine of  
that is an innocent, and mix them all together,  
boil them over the fire a little while, and strain  
through a cloth, and keep in a glass well stopp'd,  
you occupy it; and with a feather do it into  
fore eye; and if it dry away, temper it with  
the wine again. This is a medicine for all  
kinds of evils of sore eyes, to make a man see, if  
he shall see, within fifteen days, on warrantise,  
the grace of God.—I took this out of an ancient  
book.

For the cods that are swoln. Take the  
seed of cummin seed, barley meal, and honey,  
each a like much; fry them together with a  
sheep's suet, and bind the same, as a plaister,  
about the cods, and it will help.

This following will break any piles, botches,  
or fellons. Lay first thereto some posset curd,  
let it not be removed in twelve hours, and that  
gather the matter together, and make it tender;  
once applying the posset curd, do it not, then  
thereof to it twice or thrice; then take un-  
sleaked lime, and cast upon it some fair spring  
water, and mix the same with black soap, and lay  
therefore a piece thereof, according to the great-  
ness that you would have the hole of the sore to be;  
when that is broke, then wash it in white wine  
that is heated, and so heal it with sweet butter and  
sugar mixed together.—This is a sure  
proved thing, saith Mizaldus.

A noble secret for all incurable aches and  
pains in the joints, wherever they be. Take all the  
horn that a buck cast off, the later the bet-  
ter, cast away the scap, take nothing but the horn,  
cut the same in shivers or pieces, then seeth the same  
in a gallon of fair water, until all be come to a pint,  
nothing more; then cast away the pieces of the  
horn, and then let that in the vessel stand still until

it be cold, which then will be like a jelly; you will occupy thereof, warm some of it in a fa or some other convenient thing, and then anoint a griev'd place therewith by the fire, morning evening, let it drink in by the heat of the fire, and will heal it thoroughly for ever (God willing) within nine or ten dressings.

46. For swoln or sore throat, a rare and sure remedy. Rub your hands on the bare earth or ground and then rub therewith the sore or swoln throat presently you do thus three several times, the swelling and pain will marvellously go away.—This was taught me by a friend of mine, that did know it to be true.

47. An excellent remedy for a great heat or pricking in the eyes. Fill an egg shell, emptied, with the juice of fengreen, and set it over hot embers, and scum off the green baggage from it and then it will be a water; then strain it, and drop some of it into the hot eyes, four or five nights together, and it will cease the burning and pricking thereof quickly.

48. A wonderful drink against Bruises, and helpeth such marvellously that are bruised through falling, Take Egrimony, Betony, Sage, Plantain, Ivy Leaves, and Rose Parsley; stamp them together and mix wine thereto; give the patient often to drink till he be whole.—A true medicine I think Pet. Hispanus hath the same.

49. If you burn four ounces of turpentine upon a hot or burning plate or iron, until it may be made in powder, and then mix two drachms thereof with four ounces of the water of saxifrage, and give it twice a week, early in the morning, to them that have the stone in their bladder, and so continue for two months, he shall not only be preserved from breeding of the stone in the bladder, but also it will burst and drive forth the stone bred there already.



is proved, and a secret to be kept well in mind.

B. n. Viçt. Laventini.

If lavender be well sod in water and strained, a pint thereof drank daily, first and last, for the space of a fortnight, it will heal them that have the same. — This was found in an old written book.

An excellent and speedy remedy for many diseases, and chiefly for the stomach. Mix two spoonfuls of sallad oil with two spoonfuls of pure vinegar, and drink all the same in the morning at one time; do so six or seven mornings together. — A notable and often proved thing.

For the stranguary, a strange medicine. Take pint of good aqua composita, put a good handful of ivy leaves therein; keep the vessel well stopped, until the ivy leaves will consume therein; use to drink of the same three or four spoonfuls at a time, morning and evening, first and last, five or six days together, you shall see a marvellous help thereof.

This following is a proved medicine for the pain in the huckle bone, called sciatica. Take a pound of good black soap, one pint of good aqua composita, half a pint of sallad oil, and a quarter of a pint of the juice of rue; seeth them, and stir them together over an easy fire, until it be thick, and when it may be made into a plaister, and then spread the same thereof upon a piece of leather, and apply it to the ach or pained place and let it lie thereon unmoved three days and nights; and if the pain be then gone, then apply such another plaister unto the same, and remove it not off so long, and it will cure it certainly. — This was told me by one that saw it often proved. — Mizaldus confirms the same.

The powder of lump sugar put into a blood-shot eye, or that is something dim of sight, it cures the same, and amends the sight very well, especially if you put afterwards a little rose water into the eye. — This I have proved oftentimes to be true,

yea and I think if it were used, it would consume web of the eye at length.

45. Black sheep's wool mixed and chafed the fire with fresh butter, and the deaf ear stopp therewith at night, and thus used nine or ten night together, it helpeth deafness perfectly and speedily. A proved thing, faith Mizaldus.

56. Here followeth a notable and excellent receipt. Take galengale cucubarum, ginger, mags, cloves cinnamon, of each one ounce; fr sage, four ounces; water that is distilled six times out of pure and good wine, ten ounces; put the all together, and let them remain so in a close, cle vessel three days; then distil the same, and ke that that is distilled in a clean and close vess whosoever drinks a nut shell full of this water every day, it will preserve their bodies marvellously, and keep them from many diseases, and bring them to old age.—M. Gallius, physician to Charles the Emperor, used this water and lived an hundred and twenty four years. George a Lapide divided this Water

57. If you desire to have sweet water forthwith or by and by, put two or three drops of oil of sp in a good deal of pure water, and chafe it together in a glasse with a narrow mouth.—Euronimus.

58. An excellent oil for cold achs. Take the wood of ivy dried, cut the wood in little pieces and of the berries and gum of ivy, of each a like weight; let them be put in an earthen vessel, bored through in the bottom in two or three places, the let another pot be set under it in the earth, and join the bottom of the upper pot unto the mouth of the other with clay or paste, and the upper pot will stand wholly above the ground; then make a fire on every side, and the oil will distil black into the other vessel. This oil, before all oils, ceaseth the griefs of the joints of a cold cause.—This is proved

a notable Oil in this case. Rogerius seems to  
 the author hereof, as appears by Evonimus.  
 59. If you put out the white of a hen's egg,  
 fill up the same egg with the juice of the fleur  
 de-luce, and mix the volk and it well together,  
 warming it a little in the hot ashes, and so give  
 in the morning to them that have the dropfy, it  
 avoid downward the dropfy water above mea-  
 sure.—Proved to be truth. Much like unto this  
 is Vict. Faventinus writes for the same cause;  
 he appoints the Juice to be given with Mellirate.  
 60. A proper practice to make a capon to bring  
 up young chicken. Take a capon, pull his belly  
 of feathers, and after rub the naked place with  
 nettles; then setting young chicken under him, he  
 will marvellously cherish them, and bring them  
 up; and the rather, if you use him thus for a  
 while; for by that means, he is moved the more wil-  
 ling to cherish, bring up, and feed, yea, and to love  
 them as a hen would do naturally; and the reason  
 thereof is, for that by the pricking of the nettles,  
 he is the rather desirous to couch on the soft down  
 and feathers of the young chicken sitting under  
 him.—I had this out of the Natural and Artificial  
 conclusions of the Scholars of Padua, translated into  
 English by Thomas Hill.

61. The water wherein lavender is sod, doth  
 quite put away any spot or staining in any cloth,  
 cap, or hat, if the stained or spotted place be  
 washed or rubbed therewith.—It is very true.

62. To make any fowl, of what condition the  
 same be, to have the feathers all white. Take the  
 eggs of what bird or fowl you will, roll them in the  
 juice of the herb called mouse-ear, or in the  
 juice of houseleek, or otherwise in oil (after the  
 manner of Cardanus), and after put the eggs again  
 in the nest; for after the hatching, the feathers will  
 grow white.—This is taken out of the natural and

Artificial Conclusions of the Scholars of Padua,  
glified by T. Hill.

63. This confection following is a most excellent medicine and remedy for many inward effects, especially for all fluxes of blood, from whencesoever they flow, and also other fluxes; moreover, for them that have great pains in their back and liver, or whose liver is not altogether well, and Galen the author hereof, saith the like, for the excellency of it. Give not this before thou hast received reward therefore, the making whereof doth follow. Take of cinnamon, cassia lignea, opium, of each two drachms; myrrh, both peppers, galbanum, each one drachm; let them be stamped and mixed with a little clarified honey, and made in a little lump or mass. Give thereof at night two round pills, something bigger than a pea, in the softness of a roasted apple, and let not the party drink for twelve hours after; and if his grief or pains be ever so great, he will be in marvellous ease and quietness within an hour or two after, and so remain the most part of all the night; yea, and perhaps sleep sound and well. You may give it two or three nights together, if the party be strong; but if he be weak, give it every other night, three or four times; if the party be in extreme pain, then give it when you list: but if the stomach be full of meat, or phlegm, it will shew the less effect. Whosoever shall prove it will find it a worthy thing.—I have proved it an hundred times.

64. A fine way to make coral by art, which followeth. Take the horns of goats, shave and scrape them into powder, and let the same steep in strong lye made of the ashes of the wood of an ash, fifteen days together; afterward take it out of the lye and mix it with cinabrium dissolved in water, and hang it over an easy fire until it be thick, and it have then the colour of right coral, make it in

form or fashion you think good, dry it, and fish it according to art.—This doth Mizaldus describe.

65. The juice gotten out of a red onion, and three or four drops thereof put into the deaf ear, three or four nights when the party goes to bed, helpeth the deafness, be it ever so great or ancient. Fear not, though it put you to much pain at first, for at the second time it will be more easy.

66. To make a woman that hath a dead child within her, immediately to be delivered thereof. Take the quantity of an almond of a bull's gall, mix it with two spoonfuls of wine, and let her drink and she shall avoid it straight.—J. Meckerus.

67. Divide an apple in the midst, and in one half of the apple in the midst of it make a round hole, by putting a piece out of it, then into the same hole put a black beetle, and so lay the flat side on the table, and the apple will move by the means of the beetle, to the marvel of them that behold it.

68. Take an apple of Coloquintida, and lay the same to steep in water a whole night, and after, boil wormwood in the water, which water being cast about the chamber, killeth all the fleas therein. Also anoint a staff with the grease of a hedge hog, and lay the same in the midst of the chamber, and all the fleas there will come and cleave to that staff.

69. If roses and lillies be sown nigh together, or that they touch one another, the flowers of them will smell the more pleasantly, and will grow the better.—Mizaldus.

70. Baits to catch fish must have four properties; they must smell well, and that makes them come from remote places, such as anniseed, juice of ananace, and cummin is best of them all. Secondly, they must taste well, that thereby they may be deceived, for which use blood, especially hog's blood, these and white bread. Thirdly, the bait must come to the head, to make them drunk, as aqua

vitæ, lees of wine. Lastly, it must make the senseless, such as marigold flowers, for that which bears yellow flowers will make great astonishment in one hour's time; so will lime, so will the juice of all the tithymals, and nux vomica but nothing better than coculus indicus.

71. This composition is tried to be certain catch fish. Take a quarter of an ounce of orient berries, cummin seed, and aqua vitæ, of each sixth part of an ounce; Cheese, one ounce; whey meal three ounces; make little pellets, beating together.—Cardanus.

72. An excellent oil following for wounds and ulcers, aches, pains of the back, and emroids the with; and it is marvellous good for the gout. The making of the oil is thus. Take of the most pure and oldest white wine one quart; of the oldest olive three pounds; carduus benedictus (called blessed thistle) Valerian, and the lesser sage, with the flowers if you can get them, of each a quart of a pound; of the leaves and flowers of St. John's wort half a pound. Let the herbs and flowers be infused or steeped in the said wine or oil twenty four hours, then the next day let all be put into an earthen vessel leaded, or a vessel of brass, upon a easy fire, until the wine be consumed, moving still, being over the fire; then being taken from the fire, and strained, put thereto of venice turpentine a pound and a half; then let all boil together a quarter of an hour; then put thereto olibanum five ounces; myrrh three ounces; sanguis draconis one ounce; and let all boil till the myrrh be dissolved then put it into a vessel or glass stopped, and let it stand in the sun ten days. Before you use this you must wash the sores or wounds with white wine wherein must be the powder of olibanum.—I have written this here, because I think thereby many shall be cured.



knowledge of this precious oil, which otherwise could never have heard it.

73. For the cramp. Dry eel skins and wrap them about the legs and thighs.

74. A purge to cleanse the blood. Of cream of tartar two ounces, 8d; jalap, in fine powder, half an ounce, 3d; powder of brimstone half an ounce, 1d mix them together in a mortar; then put a quarter of a pound of honey or treacle, which you will, in a gallipot, and mix the powder with it very well. Swallow as much of your purge early in the morning, as the bigness of a nutmeg, or as much as will give you two or three stools a day, and you need not stop house; but it must be continued till the distemper is abated, which is most effectual at spring or summer, as others purges are. If carries all offending humours out at the back door. Note, if you take this purge chiefly for the head ach, deafness, &c. mix with it, first, one drachm of grated white briony roots. If for rheum in the eyes, or pearls therein, you must wet your eyes with the juice or sap of hazel, thus to be had, cut a small wand from the end of a hazel tree, let a man hold the great end in a pot or glass, and let another begin at the top, and twist it strongly, little and little, as for a hoggot band. — M. M. 278.

75. A sweat water, and unknown, whereof one quart mixed with ten quarts of pure water, maketh the whole most sweet. Take nutmegs, cloves, galingale, spikenard, grains of paradise, mace, cinnamon, of each one ounce; pound or stamp them and add thereto twenty grains of musk or less, as you like in the smell thereof; pour into them a pound and a half of rose water; then let them so remain in a close vessel four or five days; then put thereto twice as much rose water, and distil all the same in a pot or kettle full of water, seething it in balneo,

maria. Put the distilled water in a glass stopt, to the use aforesaid.—Euvonimus.

76. It is said that a hare doth live ten years; the age of a cat is so much; a goat doth live eleven years; an ass thirty years; a stag or buck a thousand years; a sheep ten years; but the bell-wether many times doth live fifteen years; a dog fourteen but sometimes twenty; a bull fifteen; but an ox because he lacks his stones, doth live twenty years; a swan and peacock twenty-five; a horse twenty years and oftentimes thirty; there have been horses that have lived fifty years; pigeons live naturally eleven years; a turtle and a partridge twenty-five years and also a ringdove, which sometimes lives forty years; a blackbird and a crow three hundred years.—Mizaldus.

77. The body of a birch tree cut or scored in spring time going before, doth yield great plenty of water, which water, being drank, hath a marvellous strength to break the stone in the reins.—Mattheus upon Dioscorides writes it.

THE END OF THE NINTH BOOK.

THE  
TENTH BOOK

OF  
NOTABLE THINGS.

I.

THE smell of bitumen raw, or the smoke thereof burning, received by the nose of such as are grievously tormented with the pains of the mother, is a present remedy. Whereof many women that are grieved with that disease, do hang it about their neck in wool, that they may drive away their fits, by the often smelling thereof.—Mizaldus writes this, and the learned Dr. Monardus affirms the like thereof.

2. The sparrow-hawk is a fierce enemy to all pigeons; but they are defended of the castrel, whose sight and voice the sparrow-hawk doth fear, which the pigeons, or doves, know well enough; for where the Castrel is, from thence will not the pigeons go (if the sparrow-hawk be nigh) through the great trust she hath in the castrel, her defender.—

B Porta hath written this.

3. The leaves of a willow tree, as also the bark thereof sod in wine, doth help them that have the gout, if they be fomented or bathed therewith.

4. Three halfpenny weight of the powder of an adamant stone drank with the juice of fennel, draws the water from them that have the dropsy. And the same stone put to the head, takes quite away

away all the pains thereof.—J. Hollerius, an excellent physician, affirms it.

5. Pieces of amber being put to the hinder part of the head, do help the running or watriness of eyes, with marvellous success; and hanged about the neck, do hinder distillations, that they go down by the throat.—Mizaldus. Besides that, it proved to be true.

6. Whoever will have a very white and delicate skin, let them boil or heat litharge of silver in vinegar distilled, and wash therewith their skin which they desire to have fair, trim, and white.—I took this out of Mizaldus.

7. Oats sodden, and the hot fume thereof collected, received, on any lame members, either arms, legs, or any other, and the said members put or holden against while in the same sodden oats, when they may be suffered therein, and the same order used four or five times, if need be, doth help them perfectly that be lame.—This was told me for a very truth by them that knew it, and saw it tried. Mizaldus.

8. If one that have the dropsey, or jaundice, should drink their urine for certain days, it will help them marvellously.

9. Steep a thread in oil and brimstone mixed together, and compass a glass with that thread in that place where you would have it broken even, or parted, and after kindle the same thread with fire, and do thus so often until the place of the glass be hot, and after, compass the same with a thread wet in cold water, and it will part so clear asunder, as though it had been cut with a sharp-pointed diamond.

10. If they that be swollen, and are full of the dropsey, and do lie three days and nights in their beds, well covered round about in sodden barley, it helps and cures them perfectly.—This was proved by them that came very much swollen from Guinea; and

of them that was helped therewith revealed it un-  
known, which I am content to publish to the com-  
modity of many.

11. A water that will heal certainly the fistula.  
Take two pound of water that is distilled out of  
good white wine, as you distil aqua vitæ, put there-  
of the water of sage, and the water of rosemary,  
each five pounds; distil them together, and when  
they are distilled, put to the water distilled one ounce  
of sage and as much of rosemary; and when they are  
steeped together eight days, strain it, and use it in  
the curing of fistulas.—Euvonimus; in which book  
are many excellent things.

12. If you will colour or paint the bristles of a  
fine with divers colours, when they be well washed  
and sod in allum water, let them be put whilst they  
are warm in water coloured with saffron, if you will  
make them yellow; or in the juice of elder or wal-  
nut berries, if you will have them of a blue colour;  
or in water mixed with flos æris, or verdigrease, if  
you will have them of a green colour; and so of o-  
ther colours. You may prove them with the fea-  
thers of birds.

13. The powder of earth worms, mice dung,  
of a hart's tooth, put into the holes of teeth that  
are worm-eaten, doth pluck them up by the roots,  
and make them fall out without any other instru-  
ment.

14. If the stone that is found in the head of a  
snail be made in fine powder, and blown in the  
eye, it puts quite away all spots thereof, and it de-  
stroyes the web in the eye, and any other evil in the  
eye.—Mizaldus.

15. In the winter time, a spoonful of aqua vitæ,  
sweetened with good sugar, with a little piece of the  
finest white bread put into it, lest it should trouble  
the brain, or do harm to the liver, is healthfully  
given to grosse and flegmatic bodies, that it may  
con-

concoct the humours, and defend their bodies from the lethargy, which is a forgetfulness, and a losing almost of the senses, and from the apoplexy, which is a ceasing as well of the inward senses, as of the outward, as from old diseases.—Lemnius.

16. Take a ring that is hollow round about, in which put quicksilver, and stop the same fast, that it run not forth; after heat the ring somewhat in the fire, which being hot, lay it on a table or floor and soon after it will leap or dance of itself, until be cold.

17. Quench hot iron in the juice of hemlock three or four times, letting it remain therein every time till it be cold, and the iron will be soft. All Carnane writeth, that if you take oil, putting it in molten lead seven times together, and after quench iron red hot in that oil four or five times together it will make it soft.—A proved thing, saith Mirandus.

18. A notable distilled water as followeth, worthy to be compared to gold. Take one part of gentian, and two parts of centaury, stamp them together, and put wine to them, and let them soak together five days; then distil them, and keep the water distilled in a close clean vessel. This water drunk morning and evening, preserveth the body from all kinds of diseases: it putteth away all imposthumes; it maketh a good colour; it resisteth the plague; it healeth the sick of phthisic; it voideth the stuffed stomach; it breaketh the stones in the reins; it separateth and putteth away the watry humours of the spleen; it helpeth the forward flowers, if it be drunk nine days together in the morning, and purgeth the belly; also it purgeth all choler and corrupt blood; it healeth all wounds within the belly; it cleareth the sight; it cureth poisoned bitings. To the healing of the wounds the powder of centaury ought to be put to them.—



Book of Waters. Suvonimus describes this, which is a worthy work.

19 Put quicksilver in a bladder, and lay the bladder in a hot place, and it will skip from place to place without handling.

20. An excellent water for purifying or cleansing the skin of the face or other parts of the body, which is a secret and unknown. Take six new laid eggs, half a pound of malmsey a young pigeon not wholly feathered; half a pound of new cheese, coming from the press, made of unskimmed milk; eight oranges; oil of tartar three ounces; one ounce of ceruse, made into fine powder; gum arabic and matich, of each half an ounce; water of bean flower eight ounces; rice four ounces steeped first a whole day and a night in half a pint of cream. Cut the oranges in pieces, and stamp them a little; then put all together, with the cream and rice also, and distil the same with an easy fire; and keep the water distilled in a clean, close stopped vessel, and use to rub or wet the face therewith every evening before you go to bed, and every morning wash it clean with water distilled of bean flowers. Use this for a fortnight or three weeks together, and you shall find it a notable thing.

21. To make a glue to hold or join things together, as hard or fast as a stone, and an excellent secret. Take unslaked lime, and quench the same with wine, and beat the same into fine powder, mixing therewith both figs and swine's grease; and stir, labour them well together; for this (as Pliny writeth) passeth the hardness of stone, which joineth pots or any thing together. Also take greek pitch, rosin, and powder of little stones; these mix together, and when you would occupy of the same, heat it over the fire, and work therewith, (that is, join any thing therewith) and it holdeth them together as hard as any nail. Also take spuma ferrie  
one

One pound, of tile-shards in powder two pounds, unslaked lime four pounds; of oil of linseed as much shall suffice to prepare. Mix and work them together. This glue is marvellous strong, which neither feareth nor yieldeth to water or fire. This is of the Natural and Artificial Conclusions of the Scholars of Padua, translated into English by T. H.

22. An angel-like water of a marvellous virtue against blearedness of the eyes, chanks, and burning with fire. Take three ounces of unslaked lime and half a pound of rain water; let them stand together in a vessel of glass or tin, three days; and stir them together, and let them settle again whole day and night, in a vessel covered; afterward strain them tenderly through a linen cloth, until it be clear; then put into it three drachms of armoniac, the whitest you can get, beat it small and let it be dissolved with long standing and oft moving in the said water, and when it is settled strain the clean water that standeth above, certain times, or else distil it by a filter. This water healeth the spot and web in the eye, if you drop three drops thrice every day into them, continuing so until the eyes be whole. It taketh away also the tears of the eyes, the redness, and the blearedness of the eyes, and also the canker and burning. It taketh away all spots and stains out of cloth, both of silk and woollen, if they be washed with it a little warmed. Funovius, by the reports of Euvonimus besides I have proved it in the like case, therefore am bold to say it is an excellent thing.

23. An excellent water called the golden water a balm or black oil doth follow. Take of pure turpentine seven ounces, wash it well with white wine; after, take good white honey three pounds, clarify it with a little white wine over an easy fire and take off the scum from it; then put the turpentine to it, mixing them well together; the

your thereto of aqua vitæ four pounds, and mix  
 them well in a body of glass, lutting or stopping it  
 well; then take bugloss, borage, balm, Sage Laven-  
 der, of each one handful; wormwood, one drachm;  
 rosemary, two handfuls; then take wood of aloes,  
 balsamum, the three saunders, of each one  
 drachm; mace, nutmeg, galinga, cloves, cubebs,  
 white and long pepper, saffron, spikenard, grains of  
 paradise, cardamomum, of each three drachms; zeo-  
 nary half an ounce; squinant half a drachm; the peels  
 of rinds and seeds of lemons, ficados arabic, of each  
 drachm; calamus aromaticus half a drachm; carli-  
 acerdopacii two ounces; bistort two drachms; the  
 root of fleur de luce half an ounce; of bay berries, vale-  
 rian, polipody, of each half an ounce; of liquorice, an-  
 seeds, of each half a drachm; of radish two ounces;  
 coriander correct, half an ounce; syler mountain one  
 drachm: blanched almonds half a pound; small raisins  
 half a pound, being washed with wine. All these, be-  
 ing beaten and strained, and put into the said body of  
 glass, to the Honey and other things, and if there  
 be not enough of the aqua vitæ, put thereto more,  
 and let them stand so seven days well covered and  
 stopped, then after distil the same in ashes with an  
 easy fire (all being well luted) for the space of four  
 hours, lest the honey boil, and there will come out  
 clear water; then increase the fire, and when you  
 see the water yellow, then put to another receiver  
 of glass, which you must lute also with the beak  
 of the still, and keep the first water by itself, and  
 increase the fire, until there come no more yellow  
 water; and when you see it come black, take away  
 the receiver, and put another thereto, and lute it  
 likewise; and when you see a smoak come, then it  
 is enough; and keep also these three severally, and  
 let the still stand until it be cold. In the first water  
 of solii indii five drachms, amber half a drachm,  
 musk

musk half a scruple, and also fifteen leaves of gold.  
 If you will use it for the head, take one ounce  
 the water of betony, and of the first water one  
 spoonful, mix them together, and drink it all fast-  
 ing. The virtue of this doth strengthen all the  
 members. Take one ounce of maimsey, or of other  
 good wine, in a little glass; put one spoonful of  
 this first white water thereto, mix them together  
 and it will be as white as milk, which drink with  
 fasting stomach, neither eat nor drink for two hours  
 after, and it will preserve thy members. For a cold  
 liver, take a spoonful of the white water, with an  
 ounce of the water of sage. For the breast, the  
 cough, and cold rheum, take it with the water of  
 hyssop, lovage, or fennel. For the heart, with the  
 water of bugloss, borage, or balm. For the stom-  
 ach, with the water of wormwood. For the  
 lights, with the water of maidenhair or polipody.  
 For the spleen, with the water of hart's tongue.  
 For the vertigo or giddiness of the head, or the  
 apoplexy, with the water of peony, of fennel, or  
 St John's wort. For the stone, with the water of  
 radish, or winter cherries. For the retaining  
 or holding of the water, with the water of crests  
 some parsley, or saxifrage. For the eyes, with the  
 water of fennel or eye-bright. For retaining  
 withholding of menstruas, with the water of mu-  
 wort, or with the water of radish. For the too  
 much flux of the menstruas, with the water of plant-  
 ain or nightshade. For the matrix hurt by the  
 midwife, or of any cold cause, whereby she does  
 conceive no more, let it be used with the water of  
 valerian or betony: Against the spots of the face  
 take of the water of pimpernel four parts, of the  
 white or first water one part; mix them together  
 and anoint the face morning and evening, or drink  
 it twice or thrice in the week with endive water.

ures the cancer being anointed therewith; and the  
stula a drop thereof many times put upon it. It  
helps a cold gout, if it be anointed therewith.  
For the pain of the matrix, let this water be ta-  
ken with the water of mugwort. Also it is good  
against the quartan and quotidian fevers. The  
nitrate oil hath many virtues, as the oil of balm,  
if any grief be anointed therewith. The black  
oil is of great virtue in the gout, if it be anointed  
therewith, as the mother of balm.—This I had  
out of an old written book.

24. Here followeth an excellent medicine, that  
will heal old rotten and incurable ulcers, very  
quickly. Take of turpentine, three times washed  
in fair spring or well water, and after put in rose  
or plantain water, three ounces; the yolk of an  
egg; oil of roses an ounce and half; mercury  
sublimate, made in powder, half a drachm; let  
them all be mixed well together, and make thereof  
an ointment, and wash the ulcers or sores with  
white wine; spread some of the ointment upon  
a linnen cloth, and apply it to the sore, and dress it with new  
linen twice every day; but before every dressing,  
anoint it with this following, three or four fingers  
breadth about the sore: take of the oil of roses  
two ounces, of vinegar half an ounce, of the powder  
of bole armoniac a little; mix them together, and  
anoint it as aforesaid. And when all the rotten or  
nourished flesh is eaten out, then anoint the ulcer  
with butter, and you shall see a wonderful effect.—  
proved.

25. for the burning or great intolerable heat of  
the urine. Take of the seeds of purslain, of the  
seeds of lettice, of the seeds of endive, of the  
seeds of the white poppy, two ounces of each of  
them; of the seeds of henbane, half a drachm,  
saffron two ounces, saffron one drachm, liquorice  
five

five drachms, pine apple kernels ten drachms fountain or spring water six pounds; mix them together, and let them be sod until the third part the water be consumed; then let it be strained whereof take one ounce in the morning, mixed with one ounce of julep of violets, and the fourth day the effect will appear.

26. A notable and excellent balm. Take turpentine one pound and a half, galbanum two ounces, alder, cicetrine, mastich, cloves, galegal, cinnamon, nutmegs, cubebs, of each of the an ounce; gum of ivy half an ounce; when all well beaten, mix them together, and distil them in glass, with a slow fire first, and receive the first water by itself; then increase the fire, and a water more reddish will come; then increase the fire more and the oil will come of a red colour, receive the so long as any will come; you must change your receiver thrice. This oil hath all the virtues of true balm, for it burneth in the water, and curdles milk by and by, for if one drop of it warm be put into a pint of milk, it will forthwith become curdled. The first liquor is called the water of balm, the second oil of balm, the third artificial balm. The first is profitable against the running of the ears, two drops, morning and evening, be put into them; if dropped into the eyes, it mendeth blearedness and consumeth the tears; it doth marvellously restrain the superfluous humours in any part of the body; it taketh away the tooth ach, being washed therewith, and killeth the worms, if there be any. The third liquor will suffer no venom; it is utter destruction to spiders and serpents, two or three drops thereof laid upon a venomous biting, doth make the whole straight. If you draw a circle with this liquor and shut a venomous beast therein, it will die therein rather than get out. To be short, it doth all the same



me things that treacle doth, but more effectually. being poured or put upon an imposthume, within one day healeth it; and likewise a fistula, be it ever so evil: and also noli me tangere, all diseases bred of them, and of all cold humours, it healeth. A linen cloth, dipped in it, be laid on the place where the grief is. It putteth away utterly the palsy, and all trembling of the members; it strengtheneth marvellously the sinews; it is hotter than the first or second. If a man put a drop of it in his hand, it pierces straight without grief. To conclude, it doth many other things, and diseases that rise from a cold cause it healeth, if they use it right. Lullius in his book of Waters. This is proved by Euvonimus.

27. If you take gall of an ox, man's urine, verjuice, and juice of nettles, of each a like quantity, and mix them well together, and quench steel red hot therein, four or five times, and it will become as soft as paste.—This is affirmed by the scholars of Padua.

28. A most pleasant remedy for them that are infected with the plague, carbuncle, pestilential pustules, holy fire, and of that kind. Take of the ripe berries of ivy, dried in the shade, stamp and make them into powder. Take half a drachm of it in two or three ounces of the water of plantain, and remain still in the bed, until you have sweat very well; and after you have sweat, put on a clean shirt well aired at the fire, and if you can conveniently let the sheets and clothes of the bed be shifted. There hath been some healed with this in one night.—This is proved. Alexis of Piemona saw one helped with taking this powder twice; that is morning and evening, having two sores appearing, which, with this powder, broke the next day after, and so recovered.

29. To make an egg ascend into the air. In the month of May fill an egg shell clean emptied, with dew,

dew, and stop the hole well, then lay the egg in the hot sun about noon, and it will be lifted up; but you set a staff by it, it will ascend the more easily.—  
J. Weckeris.

30. To make a thin glue; a trim secret. Take the glue made of fish, and beat the same strong on an anvil till it be thin, which, after, lay to soak in water until it become very soft and tender, which will be within five or six hours, then work it like paste; stretch it, or draw it out very thin. When you will work with it, put some of it into an earthen pot with a little water over the embers, and scum the same very clean, and let it seeth a little while then after work with the same, keeping it still over the hot embers, until you have done with it, for it fasteneth and bindeth the stronger, and in such sort, that it fasteneth pieces of glass together.—  
Proved.

31. If you would destroy caterpillars, do thus: anoint all the bottom of the tree round about with tar, then get a great sort of ants, or pismires, and put them into a bag; draw the same by a cord under the tree, and let it hang there, so that it touch not the body of the tree; the ants will not go down the tree, by reason of the tar, and for want of food will eat and destroy all the caterpillars there, without hurting any of the fruit.—This was told me for a very truth.

32. Make a hole in the end of a goose egg and put all the white and yolk out of it; then put into the shell a bat that flies about in the evening and glew or close it fast on the top, and you shall see the bat fly away with the same egg shell, to the great marvel of them that know it not.—Proved.

33. Rub any precious stone upon lead, and if it change colour, then it is a counterfeit stone; if it change not, then it is a natural and good stone.

34. Stamp

34. Stamp calandine, and lay it in any tetter or worm, or any other such like called imberigo, imberigo, shifting it twice every day with new, for the space of a fortnight, and it will quite destroy and kill them. And also it will put away any black spots with the like using thereof, in what part of the body soever they may be.

35. A very good laxative dredge powder, whereof you may take a spoonful when you need in your stage or broth, and it will make you go to stool. Take of pure turbithe one ounce; ginger, cinnamon, mastic, anniseed, hermodactils, diadredion, each half an ounce; of the leaves of sena two ounces; of sugar four ounces; beat all into fine powder, and let them be mixed together.—Leonardus Schifus.

36. Take the stones out of raisins of the sun, stamp the said raisins, and apply a plaister thereof to any grief or ach, and it will cease it presently; and if you use it five or six times in such order, it will thoroughly help and cure the same.—I have seen it proved.

37. If you gather green beans from the stalks when they are ripe, fully grown, and ready to eat, immediately cut off the stalks with a handful of the root, then new and more branches will shortly spring out of the same; whereupon will spring forth new beans, more plentiful than before, and as good as the first; whereby you may have more than double increase, and two several gatherings of beans in one year. But take heed that the first gathering of cutting away of the stalks be when the said stalks be green. I have seen it proved, therefore write and publish it for an undoubted truth. It is also told me, that if you use pease in the same manner, the like effect will follow; which I believe to be true, as well in the one as in the other.

H

38. Take

38. Take a little rue, or herbage, and the same, then strain out the juice thereof, and you have thus done, let the party that is pained the tooth-ach drop three or four drops of the into his ear, on that side the pain is, and let him on the other side an hour or two, and it will not take away the present pain, but also the party trieth it shall never be troubled with the tooth afterwards. — This was reported to me for a truth by one who had proved the same.

39. Lay a dish over hot sadden milk, and there will be water on the inside of the dish, which will keep in some glass, whereof if a little be put before, pained, or dim eyes, it will help them marvellously — This was affirmed to me for a truth.

40. A fly drowned in water, wine, ale, or any other, and so thoroughly dead, being laid in warm (but they must not be burning or very hot) will cover and live again. — This is very true.

41. If you do gather roses when they be ripe, and immediately cut away the new top of the uppermost branches of that year, you shall see new and fresh roses grow the same year about Michaelmas. — I know this to be true, and for as much as I have published it abroad.

42. Worms and venomous creatures are driven away from any place with the smoke or fume of other creatures of the same kind.

43. Quicksilver-killed, burned lead, the rust of iron, or black hellebore, mixed with some sweet meat that the mice love, if any mice eat thereof it will kill them. — Mizaldus.

44. There is a certain gum brought from the firm land of Peru, which helps the gout by purging the cause thereof; if you put of it as much as a nut in distilled water, which water ought to be the quantity of two ounces, and give the same

patient, who must forbear meat till the midst of  
ny.

If a handful of figs be stamped till the ker-  
be broken, then tempered with a little fresh  
e, and so a plaister thereof laid to a woman's  
that is sore, as hot as she can suffer the same,  
will take away the swelling and pain thereof;  
if it be ready to break, it will break it, or else

—An excellent and sure tried thing.

Take two ounces of sulphur Vive, called  
brimstone, beat it in powder, and mix the  
well with as much black soap that is of the  
stinking smell, and tie the same in a linen cloth;  
hang in a pint of strong wine vinegar for the  
of nine days, and then wash any kind of scur-  
or morpew therewith, though never so old or  
ed, being in the face or any other part of the  
with a linen cloth dipped or wet therein, and  
the same vinegar dry in of itself; do thus as  
as the said vinegar lasteth, and therewith the  
mity or morpew will be perfectly healed.  
whosoever useth to drink the water of straw-  
es distilled, it will certainly kill the root of any  
stew that is within the skin. — Proved.

An excellent preservative against the plague,  
h was proved and used in the great plague ti-ne  
ngland, in the year of our lord 1548; for every  
that used it then escaped. Take aloes hepa-  
pure cinnamon, myrrh, of each three drachms;  
mace, wood of aloes, called lignum aloes,  
sch. bole armoniac, of each half an ounce;  
them all together, and make thereof a very fine  
der, whereof take early in the morning, with  
e wine mixed with a little water, and by the  
e of God you shall be preserved from the  
ne. — Wickerus.

If you burn the shells of snails with styrax,  
then sprinkle thereof upon ants hill, thereby  
H 2 they

they will be driven forth of the ground or where they are.

49. Take English saffron, beaten in fine powder and as much of pure and good black soap, when they be well mingled together, spread it on the fleshy side of a piece of leather, then lay it on the navel of them whose urine or water is stopped and it will procure the water to come forth within an hour.—This was told me for a truth and a secret, whereof I dare make no warrantise; but follow it as you find it.

50 Quick lime mixed with old cheese, and beaten together, will fasten and glew strongly together broken stone vessels, and also broken glass. This was credibly told me for a very great secret, one that proved it.

51. If the bottom of a seething pot, with newly taking from the fire, may be touched on without harm or danger of burning, then certainly the same meat is boiled enough; but if it be and not sufferable, then it is not sufficiently so. This I know to be true, for I have seen the trial thereof.

52. The water of distilled honey makes fairely comely coloured hair, if it be too often moistened and spunged therewith.—Proved.

53. The roots of hollinocks stamped and mixed with the grease of an old hog, and plaistered to the gout, helpeth it in three or four days.—P. Hippocrates.

54 Verjuice sod until it be very hot, then put it into a tin bottle with a narrow mouth, and hold it over the ear, that the fume may enter into the head, it will help the head ach marvellously, the sounding of the ears; and if there be any quick things in the head, it will bring them out with great speed.—A Gentleman taught this to a woman that was sore tormented in her head, esteeming it a precious and rare secret. But I never tried it; therefore, as it proves, so praise it.



55. I have heard it told for a very truth by divers  
persons, that in the plague time, in the castle of  
Cullen, there was a certain woman died, and was  
buried with a ring of gold upon her finger, for the  
curiosity whereof a covetous fellow, after she was  
buried, digged her grave, and opened the coffin  
wherein she did lie, thinking to take away the ring  
from her finger, but immediately the said woman  
stirred or move, and began to sit up, which when  
the fellow saw, with great fear he ran away; the  
man by some means did unloose the sheet wherein  
she was wrapped, and straight went home to her hus-  
band, and called upon him to let her into the house;  
when he heard, he thought it had been a  
ghost; but at last, through her importunate calling,  
he received her into the house, and thus wonderfully  
she recovered and lived, and after that had three or  
four children. Of whom it was said there is a monu-  
ment at this present, in the said city of Cullen.  
Therefore too hasty or quick burial is not to be used.  
Not only this rare example may sufficiently teach,  
but also for such causes as I have alledged in  
another place of this booke.

56. If you graft the slip of a wilding or four  
apple upon the stock of the hawthorn, you shall  
have medlars grow thereof.—This I have seen  
proved, therefore I affirm it for a very truth.

57. Whosoever shall wear about their middle such  
a girdle as followeth, tying it fast that it fail not  
away, they shall not fear drowning, whereby they  
may pass over any water without danger, though it  
be ever so deep; for so long as they have it about  
them, they cannot sink. Take two pieces of good  
cat's leather, well tanned and dressed, such as  
football is made of, each piece being of the breadth  
five or six fingers, and of such a length as will  
make a sufficient girdle for you; let a shoemaker  
make them very strong and thick stitched, and surely

together, and likewise at both the ends; and in midst thereof fasten a pipe, like to a bagpipe, with blow the same girdle as full of wind as possible then under the nether end of the pipe tie the leather very fast and sure, that joins the pipe and girdle together, with a packthread, or with some other strong thing, lest the wind come out of the pipe, whereof you must take great heed. Also buy three ox bladders full of wind, and tie them hard that the wind go not forth, and sew each of them strongly and surely within good strong neat leather, round like a football, and make three firm loops upon the said girdle, one against the middle of the back, and each side one; then tie fast and sure one of the bladders to each of the said loops, and the girdle about your middle very fast and sure, then you cannot sink into the water, and so you may pass safely over, if the water be not too broad and too rough.

58. Gellius writes, that the hedge hog makes the mouth of his hole, cabin, or cave, always contrary to the wind.

THE END OF THE TENTH BOOK.



THE  
ELEVENTH BOOK  
OF  
NOTABLE THINGS.

I.

AN inward Impoſthume may be broken by a sudden paſſion, laughter, &c. as appears by a memorable ſtory of a cardinal of Rome, who lying at the point of death, and given over by all phyſicians, every one of his ſervants ſtrove to get ſomething for himſelf; and ſo divers of his gentlemen having ſome little box or cabinet, or little trunks under their arms, came and preſented his ſervice to him, and ſo paſſed away with a congee. The cardinal keeping an ape, and the ape obſerving as he ſat by the bed-side, how they all carried away ſomewhat, and were gone, he ſpied the cardinal's cap, which being upon the bed, he leaped and took it, and put it on his head, and came and bowed his head to the cardinal, and ſo went out of his preſence. The cardinal perceiving that his ſervants had progged for themſelves, and left him, obſerving the ape how he ſtrove to imitate them, could not forbear laughing extremely at the wit of the ape and the ſervant's knavery, and ſo, by his ſilent laughter his impoſthume broke, and he ſpeedily recovered his health.

2. The cure of that common disease of the ague seems to be so hard, and the medicines used to be unprofitable, because physicians mistake the situation and place of an Age, and indeed because the practice of the true cure is altogether left off. For the ague lies in the spirit, in the intrails, and in the blood and veins; for the spirit is irritated and oppressed. Therefore the ancient Greeks alway opened an artery, and so never missed of perfect and speedy cure; and if it was now practised, thousands would speedily find help for that shivering and quaking disease.—Proved.

3. For the Stone. It is certain, thyme, parsley and nettles flourish most in stoney ground; nay lay the seeds of these in a close place, even upon marble, and they will take root in it, and cleave and break it; so that, mix the spirit of these three and four plants together, of thyme, parsley, Roman nettle seed, and fennel, of each a like quantity, and let the patient take a little quantity in white wine, in the morning fasting, and at evening in bed he will shortly, to his great comfort, find the benefit.—Proved.

4. There have been many men and women who have been cut and wounded, and for want of some to staunch the bleeding, have been not only much enfeebled, and their spirits quite spent, nay oftentimes gangrenes, and so amputation of a limb, if not death, hath followed; for the prevention whereof till the chirurgeon can be had, let the webs of spiders (the more venomous the better for that use) be gotten and applied to the wound, and they will stop the bleeding of the wound, for they are of great force, and stiptick of all fluxes of blood; let it not be despised because it is easy to be had, for the web of the spider is in many cases as good as silk worms.—Proved.

5. There

5. There is not a safer remedy to kill worms in children, than to take six, eight, or ten red earth-worms, and let them purge in bay salt; then slit them open and wash them in fair water or white wine, and dry them in an earthen pot or dish, and when they are dried, let them be beaten to powder, and so give them to the child in the morning fasting, three or four mornings, and let him eat nothing for an hour's space, and the worms will rot and void with the excrements.—Taisnier.

6. The frog is commonly known, but the virtue of them physically used is wonderful, and scarcely known. All parts of him are good and profitable to mankind. Their heart, Arnoldus says, in lib. 4. relates, that one who was troubled with a fistula at the lower region of his stomach, was perfectly cured by swallowing four or five mornings, the hearts of frogs. The lungs are a preservative against the catching sickness, And so is the liver, as Timotheus relates. The liver dried, and mixed with honey, applied to the tooth ach, is a present cure, as Nicander hath it. Weckerus testifies the same, beaten to powder. lib. 2. Antedot. speci. The gall, as Pliny saith it, dissolved in honey, cures the flux, called the dysentery. The blood is good against growing of cankers. Their fat, dropped into the ears, cures deafness. The spawn or sperm of them, put into a linen cloth, and applied to the Hemroides or piles, is excellent, Gallius, in his Basitica Chymica. The same kills the itch of the hands, the Redness of the face, and is good against burnings, as Quercetan testifies, lib. 1. Pharmach taken in March —All these are known to be true, as Aldrovandus, that famous author, in his Hist. Quadrup. relates Lib. 1. p. 60.

7. Theophrastus says, that he that keeps Geese about his house, need not fear thieves, and hath always those that will tell him assuredly, what weather will ensue, for the goose, by watchfulness and clamour,

mour, will give the alarm against thieves, and their eagerness of feeding, and fluttering in the ter, they do presage a storm at hand, and the true, either summer or winter.—Theophr.

8. The hairs of goats, burned and mixed with vinegar, stops presently the bleeding of the as Sextus, and cures the lethargy. Marcellus Æsculapius affirm that the hairs burned and beat to powder, and given in wine to drink, doth cure the stone. and cures the stranguary.—This is true

9. There is a wonderful story recorded of a young man, who persuaded his mother, being very old, to make over all her estate to him, to the end that he might thereby marry a rich wife; which she performed. Her son marries richly, but presently slighted his aged mother, and thrust her out of doors so that she was forced to beg from door to door. The young man and his wife, and some other friends with them, made a sumptuous dinner, and about the midst of dinner, his mother being almost starved, knocked to come into the house; the door being opened, and the young man hearing his mother's voice, commanded the servants to cover the dishes of meat, and carry them away, that his mother might not see them. She entered, and her son talked good while with her, but at last desired her to depart out of his house, which she did; and then he commanded his servants to bring the dishes of meat again upon the table; the servants opening the dishes in three or four of them, wherein chicken and capons were laid dressed before, were now ugly forked serpents. The servants, affrighted, durst not come near the dishes; the master wondering at their fear, sent a maid servant to bid them make haste; she coming, seeing so strange a change, ran and told her master the chicken and capons were turned to great serpents in the dish. He rose up in great haste and said, Though the devil was in the dishes, yet



ould bring them to the table; so coming to lay  
 on the dishes, the serpents leaped furiously  
 to his face, and folded themselves so fast about his  
 neck, with their mouths to his, that with their rank  
 suffocation he presently died, miserably swoln and stink-  
 ing. A notable punishment to unnatural children,  
 for abusing their aged parents — I had this out of Cæsa-  
 rius Histerbach. lib. 9. Illust. Mirac. cap. 27.

10. The signs and tokens to know whether a  
 horse be young or old, are various. Anatolius says,  
 if you pull up the skin a little from the flesh, and it  
 follows your hand as you draw it up, and presently  
 returns to its place, it shews a horse is young; but  
 if it returns slowly to the flesh, it declares him old.  
 Vegetius says, that to know the age of a horse, count  
 the wrinkles on his upper lip, from the first place of  
 sitting to the furthestmost part; the number of  
 wrinkles shew the number of years. The dulness of  
 the eyes, the baldness of his eyebrows, heavy looks,  
 hanging down his head, slowness to motion, and  
 white hairs intermixed, with thickness of skin, pos-  
 terns, set dock, and great teeth yellow, declare him  
 to be old. He is a young horse, whose face is fierce,  
 fresh, bold, fuming, fiery, furious, and neighing.  
 Cæsar says, a good and courageous young horse  
 must partake of three qualities from three creatures,  
 1. from a wolf, eyes, stomach, and a stout neck;  
 2. from a fox, short ears, long tail, and a gentle gait;  
 3. from a woman, his breast, pride, and his hair. —  
 Aldrovand. de Quadrup. lib. 1.

11. 'Tis known for truth, yet very strange, that a  
 gentleman being a little merry with wine, came to  
 Rochester over a bridge on horseback in the dark of  
 the evening, there being but a plank laid over be-  
 twixt two arches, with small rails for foot folks only,  
 for the bridge was repairing; he not knowing of it,  
 for his horse making any stop, when he came into  
 the inn, the man bid him welcome, and wondering

to see him there, asked how and which way he came into town; the gentleman replied, over the bridge. It is impossible, said the host, for a horse to come over. The other defended it. Next morning the gentleman and his host went to the bridge, and seeing the height of it from the water, the narrowness of the plank, and the greatness of the water, fell down dead immediately, and could not be recovered. Many have been known to have been swallowed up with grief, and to make away themselves by thinking what evils they were to suffer. Scarcely any, before this man, is known to have died, escaping great and imminent dangers.

12. That famous bridge of Rochester is all barricaded with iron bars of great strength and height, but few know the reason, and 'tis fitting to be divulged. A man's wife in Rochester kept a paramour, and because she could not enjoy him as often as she would, they both plotted to murder her husband, which they villainously performed; and having done, they resolved to sew him up in a sackcloth, and in the dark to throw him over the bridge into the river. The paramour having him on his back, the woman spied one of his feet hang out. She said she, I will stitch up this foot which hangs out, and in stitching, she stitched it fast to her paramour's coat behind, unwittingly. He coming to the bridge, went to hoist him over, and violently casting him off the weight of the dead body, of a sudden, pulled him over too, and so they both were drowned, when being taken up and known, the woman was examined, she confessed, and was executed. And hereupon, to prevent the like mischiefs, the bridge was presently after encompassed with iron bars.

13. There is an admirable history concerning the beautiful and maiden city of Holland called *Dordrecht*. The Spaniards had intended an onslaught against it, and so they had laid thousands of old Soldiers in arms

13. Not far from it there did live a rich Farmer who did keep many cows in his ground, to furnish Dort with butter and milk. The milkmaids coming to milk, saw all under the hedges soldiers lying; they seemed to take no notice, but went singing to their cows; and having milked, went as merrily away. Coming to their master's house, they told what they had seen. The master wondering at it, took the maid with him, and presently came to Dort, and shew'd it to the Burgomaster, who sent a spy immediately, found it true, and prepared for their safety; sent to the states, who presently sent soldiers into the city, and gave order that the river should be let at such a sluice, to lay the country under water. It was done, and many Spaniards were drownded, and utterly disappointed of their design, and the town saved. The states, in the memory of the merry milkmaid's good service to the country, ordered the farmer a large revenue for ever, to recompence his loss of house, land, and cattle; caused the coin of the city to have the milkmaid under her cow to be engraven, which is to be seen upon the Dort dollar, stivers, and doights to this day; and so she was set upon the water gate of Dort; and she had, during her life, and her's for ever, an allowance of fifty pounds per diem.—A noble requital for a virtuous action.

14. It is a certain means, upon a journey, to keep your Horse, if he be of strength, and sound, that he shall not tire, but go on to his journey's end. If he be dull, and cares not for a whip or spur, alight and go to a smith's shop, and get a horse nail, and run through the horse's ear, bend the sharp end of it, and let the clapper hang pretty low in his ear, which, whether by the sudden noise it makes in his head, or that it affrights and keeps him from heaviness, it is sure, that as long as that hangs in his ear, he will go on his way.—*Probatum est.*

15. Many

15. Many men, with travelling in hot weather and in places destitute of drink or water, are ready to faint, to hinder both these, take in your pocket two or three Olives, and as you are thirsty eat one of them, and keep the stone in your mouth, which will preserve you from fainting and thirst. — Aldrovandus Hist. lib. 2.

16. Three Roman Ladies being met, where Cornelia, great Scipio's daughter, was one, the other two were Campanians, but lived in Rome. They fell out a contest betwixt them, which of them had and kept the rarest and richest jewels. The day was appointed to visit one another. Coming to the first, she shewed her diamonds, carbuncles, gold bracelets, earrings, collars, and coronets of rubies, and precious stones, set in gold, together with her rich and various attire and perfumes, et hoc omnia mea and these are all mine says she. So coming to Cornelia's house, she shewed them her children at their books, with their schoolmaster; and here are mine says she. But going from thence to the third Lady she shewed them a large room of poor men's children which she kept as her own in good order and industry and here you see mine; I will not loose them, nor change them, for all your's said she; and the truth is she deserved the praise, and honour, for relieving many poor orphans. — Burton's Melanch. page 473.

17. Many have disputed whether marriage or single life is to be preferred, and have shewed arguments on both sides. Amongst the rest, Jacobus de Voragine, in twelve arguments, pathetic, succinct and elegant, hath described the benefits of marriage. They are these:—

1. Hast thou means? Thou hast one to keep and increase it.

2. Hast none? Thou has one to help to get some.

3. Art thou in prosperity? She doubles it.

4. Art in adversity? She'll comfort, assist, bear part.

5. Art

5. Art thou at home? she'll drive away melan-  
choly.

6. Art thou abroad? She prays for thee; wishes  
thee at home, welcomes thee with joy.

7. Nothing is delightful alone. No society is  
equal to marriage.

8. The bond of conjugal love is adamantine.

9. Kindred is increased, parents doubled, brothers,  
sisters, families, nephews.

10. Thou art a father by a legal and happy issue.

11. Barren matrimony is curdled by Moses. How  
much more a single life.

12. If nature escape not punishment, thy will shall  
not avoid it, as he sung it, that without marriage

Earth, air, sea, land, oft soon will come to nought;  
The world itself would be to ruin brought,

18. Pelopidas declared that he was not worthy the  
nature of man, who left not a son behind him to de-  
fend the commonwealth, and his name and family;  
he was injurious to himself, destructive to the world,  
and an apostate to nature.

Another quick wit replied, and answered these  
with twelve other arguments against marriage, as,

1. Hast thou means? she'll spend it.

2. Hast none? thy beggary is increased.

3. Art thou in prosperity? married, 'tis clogged  
or ended.

4. Art in adversity? like Job's wife, she will  
double it.

5. Art at home? she'll be unquiet, scold.

6. Art thou abroad? take heed thou art not  
horned, and then fetched home.

7. Nothing is better than freedom and single life.

8. Marriage! 'tis such a band, there's no hope of  
loosing.

9. Thy miseries and cares are increased.

10. Thou

10. Thou mayest bring up other's children.

11. As Paul commends marriage, so he prefers single life.

12. As marriage is honourable, so virginity is the life of angels.

Who can reckon up the authors who have written pro & con, some for, some against marriage? 'Tis a hazard, and therefore to be ventured on.

19. Fulgofus relates a pretty story in the kingdom of Naples, of an honest country fellow, at plow, by the sea side, who saw his wife carried away by the Moors and Pyrates. He left his plow, ran after her into the water up to his chin, and then swam, calling to the captain, either to let him have his wife back again, or else prayed him to take him also prisoner, for he had rather be in prison with her, than at liberty without her; a galley slave, a drudge, any thing to have his dear wife again. The captain relating this passage to the governor of Tunis, he let them both free, with a pension to keep them as long as they lived.—Fulgofus, lib. 2.

20. Peggius, the florentine, tells a pretty story of a physician in Milan, that cured mad folks by keeping them in the water, which he kept in his house, some to the knees, some to the middle, others to the chin, ad modum in fantæ, as they were more or less mad. And one of his patients being pretty well recovered, stood at the door, by which came a young gentleman with a hawk on his fist well mounted, and ten or twelve spaniels following. The man was very earnest to know for what use all that preparation was for. The gentleman told him it was to catch fowl. How much in the year, said the other, may the fowls be worth you take? Ten or twenty crowns, said the gallant. And what may your hawks, horses, and hounds cost? says the other. Five or six hundred crowns, says the gentleman. Oh, says the patient,



gent, your wealth runs away with your horses and  
 funds, and your fortunes with your hawks. I wish  
 to be gone quickly, for if the master physician  
 me, he'll put you into his water, not to the knees,  
 middle, or chin, but over head and ears, for you  
 mad all over.—Democ. Junior. Morb. 3. Sub-  
 13.

21. One Noy, who was the king's attorney gene-  
 afterwards being a counsellor, of a good pregnant  
 hearing a case pleading, Two men being plain-  
 against a woman who kept an inn. The case  
 was, that these two and another, coming to a fair  
 where the woman dwelt, to buy cattle, left, every  
 one of them, a hundred pounds in gold in her  
 hand, and charged her that she should not deliver it  
 to any, till all three came to her. So they going  
 to the fair to buy cattle, one of them leaves the  
 other, and comes to the Woman, desires the money,  
 and says the fair would be done. She, without any  
 scruple, knowing him to be one of them, delivers it  
 to him. He presently gets his horse away, and ne-  
 ver was heard of. The other two sued the woman  
 for the three hundred pounds. The case was going  
 against her. She cried she was undone. But Noy  
 standing by her—woman, said he, if you'll see me,  
 I'll warrant your cause. She did so. He pleads,  
 My lord, says he, we confess we had this three hun-  
 dred pounds, and were not to deliver it until all  
 three came for it. My lord, we have the money,  
 and let these two men bring the other, and we will  
 pay them; but until they are all three come, we  
 are to keep it. Now, my Lord, here are but two  
 of them. So relieved he the woman, and wonder-  
 fully pleased the court and himself.

22. A bold lawyer, who would not easily blush at  
 a mistake, having (as too many of them have. more  
 impudent words than wit) his client standing by the  
 bar—The case, my lord, says he, is clear and true,

as hath been warranted by two sufficient and able lawyers, the one of them is without doubt in heaven — Nay, stay there, says the judge, if your case is more certain and true than that, I shall not warrant it; for scarce any of your profession aim at the place.

23. The duke of Brunswick and his army come before a rich monastery, into which the country people had carried all their goods and cattle, the duke desired the overseer of it, to send out some provision for his army, and he would give them his protection, and see them repaid; but they did pertinaciously refuse. Well, says the duke, then as far as means will not, foul means shall; so falls to battering and they yielded. There was infinite store of provision within given to the soldiers. The duke took two of the friars, daubs them all over with tar, and pitch, and then makes them tumble themselves in feathers; so they looked like two African monsters. He bade them go to the Duchess to pick themselves clean; else, like two fools, to haste to Rome, and to their father he had sent him two sledge buzzards and owls for his dinner.

24. A pleasant, wholesome, and cheap way to make wine of cherries, gooseberries, apricots, and plumbs, or any such like fruit. Bruise them, then put them into a tub, such as is used to wash mauls in, with a tap in it; then put as much good water as you think fit, either to make it small or strong. Let these infuse eleven, thirteen, seventeen, or nineteen hours; then you must draw it. If you would keep it, put some bitter herb or seed three or four hours in it. For present use, Balm, or any good herb; then to every gallon put two pounds and half or three pounds of honey, sugar, or treacle, the more the stronger it will be; then put some yeast to it, and let it stand and work.

25. To make flummery that will thicken sauce excellently

excellently, instead of grated bread or flour. Take a good handful of beaten oatmeal, put it into a quart of water, and boil it half away, then strain it through a sieve. Let it stand by you for use. It is much better than grated bread or flour; or, in most cases, than eggs.

26. Take a bushel and half of good wheat bran, and a gallon of molasses, and some ginger, add water to it, and it will make a barrel of table beer.

27. Chalk infused in spring or river water, two or three days in open vessels in the air, is good against stoppages. It purges by urine, brings away gravel and slimy offensive matter. Chalky water is good to brew withal, or to wash withal, for it saves a great deal of soap. It is good for the heartburn. Likewise put chalk alone into stale beer, and it immediately sets it a working, and takes away the eagerness, and makes the drink pleasant and wholesome.

28. An universal and excellent remedy for all distempers inward and outward. Drink your own water in the morning nine days together, and it cures the scurvy, makes the body lightsome and cheerful. It is good against the dropsy and jaundice, drank as before. Wash your ears with it warm, and it is good against deafness, noise, and most other ailments in the ears. Wash your eyes with your water, and it cures sore eyes, and clears and strengthens the sight. Wash your hands with it, and it takes away numbness, and makes the joints limber. Wash any green-wound with it, and it is an extraordinary good thing. Wash any part that itches, and it takes it away. Wash the fundament, and it is good against piles or other sores. Wash the nose, and it kills worms that breed in it. Wash the teeth, and it keeps them sound. Snuff it up the nose, and it clears the brain and stomach. Wash your feet, and it is good against chilblains, corns, or swellings.

29. Take

29. Take a quart of water, mix it with one two spoonfuls of ground oatmeal, and well brew together ten or twelve times, out of one potting into another. It makes an excellent drink, and in summer time is very pleasant; in winter time, if you make it blood warm, it will drink well. This drink I prefer before any whatever. It is excellent against the stone or gravel, or any other obstructions in the passages. It begets a natural cheerfulness, extinguisheth all sorts of natural flushings and vapours that happen for want of a strong and natural heat and large passages. It opens and clears the stomach. Purges by urine, if drank in the morning fasting. Good against griping pains of the bowels. Prevents fumes and vapours. It is good against windy humours. It is excellent against the scurvy and dropsy, against rickets in children, and begets appetite to admiration.

30. To make German balls for beautifying and preserving shoes, boots, or any thick leather. Take of bees wax a pound, refined turpentine two ounces, clarified rosin two ounces, olive oil a quarter of a pint, lamblack two ounces, black earth two ounces. Mix these together over a gentle fire, keeping them continually stirring, till well melted and incorporated; then, being almost cold, make it into balls for your use.

31. How to harden leather, that it shall last much longer than it doth unprepared. The secret is necessary for the whole land, that I shall discover. Lay such leather as is well tanned to soak in water wherein there have been store of filings of iron a long time, or else in water that hath lain a long time under a grindstone, where iron hath from time to time fallen and there settled.

32. Take a pewter bason half full of snow, and put into it a pretty quantity of salt; then take a joint stool, and put some water upon it, upon which

Put your bason, and stir it with your hand a little while, and it will freeze so fast to the stool, that you may carry it about the house; nay, if you set the stool upon the fire, it will do the same. Proved.

33. An easy rule to keep the days of the month in your memory. Thirty days hath September, April, June, and November; February hath eight and twenty alone, and all the rest hath thirty-one, which holds true, excepting leap Year, and then February hath twenty-nine days.

34. Take the roots of wild cucumbers, and set them on fire, where Pismires are, and the Smoke will kill them.

35. Some take origanum beaten to powder, and throw it on their holes, and it will kill them.

36. Some take cirenium, and melt it in oil, and pour it on the pismires' banks, and it will kill them.—Proved.

37. If you take lupines beaten with the dregs of oil, and anoint the bottom of plants, it preserves them from pismires.

38. Cover your sugar bags with white wool, or anoint it with rubica, and it preserves it from pismires.

#### *To kill Bugs.*

39. Some take squills beaten to powder, mixed with wine vinegar, and then rub it well into the bedstead.

40. Some take the gall of an ox, and mix it with vinegar, and rub the cracks and joints of the bedstead.

41. Some take wormwood and rue, a good handful, and mix them with oil, and put to them as much water as oil; then boil it till the water is boiled away; then strain the oil from the herbs, and mix it with sheep's suet, as much as the oil. Anoint the bedstead therewith.—Proved. C. Agrippa.

42. Some

42. Some take three or four ounces of Guine pepper. Burn it in a chaffing dish of coals in your chamber, shut the windows and doors close, and be sure get out yourself. Do this three times a week for a month in the hot weather, and it destroys all vermin whatsoever in the bud.

43. Some take wormwood, and slip it from the stalks, and put in white paper bags, and prick holes to let the fumes out; put some of these over, under and betwixt your bed and sacking. This prevents all sorts of vermin, and is very wholesome.

44. Take a handful of wormwood and white helibore, and boil them in urine till half is wasted, and rub your bedstead with it.

45. Some take quicksilver, and mix it with Hog's grease, of each a like quantity, and use it as before.

46. Some take wax and brimstone, and burn them under the joints and creases of bedsteads, and the bugs will come out of their holes.

47. Some take the dregs of oil and boil it, then mix the gall of an ox with it, and use it as before.

48. Some take strong glue and boil it with vinegar, and rub the bedstead with it.

49. Some take hedram bruised with oil, and rub the joints of the bedstead.

50. Some take strong vinegar, mix salt with it, and sprinkle the room, and this kills bugs or fleas.

51. Some take a convenient quantity of unslaked lime, and put into some water, and let it stand three or four days, then pour off the water, and add a quantity of common salt; the stronger both of lime and salt the better. Wash with this liquor the floor, sides of the wall, and bedstead, two or three times a week, and set your windows open to let in air, and it will kill bugs and fleas.

52. Some boil colocintida seeds, a good quantity, in water, to make the water strong, and use it as before.

53. Some



53. Some take a quantity of fresh tar, and mix with juice of wild cucumber, let it stand two or three days, and stir it four or five times a day, then anoint your bedstead with it.

54. Some take the rinds of walnuts, bruise them, and keep them three or four days in water, then wash your room and bedstead often.

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55. If you would kill snakes and adders, strike them with a large radish.

56. If thou art bit or stung by adder or snake, take the juice of ash tree leaves, squeezed into good wine or beer, then cover the place stung with ash leaves, and it will cure it.—C. Agrippa.

57. If you take salt water, and rub a lousy head with it, it kills the lice.

58. Some take vinegar or onion, and mix it with gallum and aloes, and anoint the place.—Alex.

59. Some take aramantus, and boil it in lye, and wash the head.—Bayrus.

60. Fig leaf ashes cast on the root of trees, kills caterpillars.

61. Some take ox's piss and lees of oil, and boil them together, then cast it on trees or bushes, kills them.

62. Some take a gallon of crabs, and steep them nine days in water, and sprinkle the trees with it, and it kills them.—Cardan.

63. If you would make your teeth white, rub them with brick dust on a linen cloth, wet.—Proved.

64. If you take a long goose feather, and hold it fast with your hands at each end, and strike at the neck of a live cock, being held by another person by the wings and feet, that he flutters not, it will cut off his head. This seems strange, but it is true.—I know one that has won several wagers upon it.

65. If you would keep your cattle from injuries by flies, anoint your beast with oil wherein Bakeler hath

hath been boiled, and the flies will not come to them. Some anoint them in the beginning of spring with juice of carworden leaves, and that prefer them all that year.

66. To kill flies. Take origanum and allspice, heat them with milk, and sprinkle them in the place where they come, and it kills them.

67. Some steep white hellebor in milk, and mix it with orpiment as before.

68. If you would gather flies together, get a deep earthen pot, and lay it in beaten colliander, and the flies in the house will come to it.

69. If you would gather fish together, take elder leaves, savory, and thyme, of each a like quantity, then take ox or sheep's suet and the lees of wine, and beat them in a mortar, then throw little pieces into the water near an hour before you fish.

70. Some take garlic and mutton suet, and mix it with red wine, and make it in paste, and cast it into the water as before.—C. Agrippa.

71. Take the blood of a black goat, mixed with wheat flour and the lees of wine, into a paste, and throw the paste into the water.—Proved.

72. To take fish with your hands. Take elder leaves, wild marjoram, and thyme, all dried; then use a sufficient quantity of each; mix them with sheep's blood, and dry them in an oven, and throw lumps into the water.—Pliny.

73. Some take Nettles and cinquefoil, and juice of houseleek, and stamp them together; then take it into your hand, and go into the water, and stir your hand to and fro, and they will come to you, then you may take them.

74. Some throw Delphinium beat small and sifted through a sieve, and they will flock to it.—Pliny.

75. Some take coculus india, old cheese, and cummin seed, and wheat flour, and make a paste with brandy, and throw pieces the bigness of a pea

the Water, and those that eat it will come to Water side, that you may take them.

6. Some take Hart Wort beaten small, mixed with Lime, and throw it into the water when calm, the fish will eat it, and it makes them drunk, you may take them in your hands.—C. Agrippa.

7. To catch eels. Take sea Stone Wort one ounce, sea Onions one ounce, mix them together, throw it into the water.——Tarentinus.

8. To take fish with your hand. Take two pieces of Pingelon, and half a pound of cock stones; mix them together, and throw them into the water. Proved.

9. To take all sorts of birds. Beat the roots of white hellebor small, and mix it with the seed of wheat, and it makes them drunk that you may take them.

10. Some take grain, and boil it with white orent, and strew it where birds come.—Proved.

11. To take crab fish. Cut frogs in pieces, and hang them in a basket, and hang them in usual places where crabs are, and they will come into the basket.

12. Some slit willow twigs, and put in the slits small pieces of a frog, and place those sticks where crabs use, and they come to it immediately.

13. If you would keep birds from fruit, hang down the branches of trees or corn stalks, and they will not come near.—Democrates.

14. To gather frogs together to kill them. Take the skin of an ox, sheep, or goat, and bruise it by the Water side, and they will all come thither.

15. If you would take partridges, get wheat flour, with good wine make it into paste, then roll it into pieces the bigness of a pea, and scatter them where they come, and it will make them drunk immediately.—Proved.

86. If you would take wild ducks or geese, in such places where they feed, seeds soaked in lees, or strew seeds wherein white hellebor is boiled, or if they use the water, strow it, and it will make them drunk, and you may catch them. —  
grippa.

87. If you would drive away weasels, catch a hedge living weasel, cut his tail short, and cut his stones, then let him run, and the rest will be frightened away from your habitation.

88. To gather together weasels into one place. Beat the gut of a lizard in spring water, and put it in such places where they come.

89. To handle adders and snakes without harm. Wash your hands in the juice of radishes, and you may do without harm. —C. Agrippa.

90. To drive snakes and adders out of the garden. Take the boughs of an ash tree, while the green leaves are on them, and where snakes or adders come, strew them, and they will depart. Some burn old soles of shoes upon the place where they are, and they will be gone, and come no more. Some take the roots of centaury, and carry with them, and they will depart.

91. Some strew deer's suet up and down where they come, and they will depart.

92. Some plant wormwood in several places in gardens, and they will not come then. Some burn lilly roots or hart's horn, and smoke the place, burning them in a firepan, and they will be gone. —C. Agrippa

93. If you would kill moles, pour the juice of wild cucumbers in their holes, and it kills them. Some pour the Dregs of oil into their holes, and it kills them.

94. Some take white hellebor, bruise it small, mix it with wheat flour, white of an egg, wine or milk, and lay little cakes of it in the mouth of

then the moles will eat it, and it certainly kills them.—Paxamus.

95. If you take a live mole, and put her into an earthen pot, stop it close, then make a fire and set the pot on it, and if there be any moles thereabout, hearing her cry, they will come together to the place, and you may kill them.—C. Agrippa.

96. To prevent weasels from sucking eggs. Take a hen, and lay it about the hen's nest, and they will not come near it.

97. To kill weasels. Take wheat flour, sal armoniac and honey. make these into a paste, and lay it in the places where they come, and they will eat it, and it immediately kills them.

98. To draw rats and mice together. Take a copper or brass pot, and put into it dregs of oil, till it is half full, set it in a convenient place, and they will come in troops, then strew Pot ashes about the place, and it kills them.—Abort.

99. To prevent rats and mice eating your cheese. Take hog's suet, and the brains of a weasel, mix them together, and lay small pieces about the room, they will prevent their coming.—C. Agrippa.

100. To drive rats and mice from your house. Take wild marjorum, and burn it in your rooms; it will drive them away as long as the scent remains.

101. Some take the head of a rat or mouse, and strip off the skin, and lay it where they come, and it frights them, that they will come no more.—C. Agrippa.

102. To make rats and mice blind. Beat some stimalum to powder, sift it through a sieve, and mix it with a large quantity of wheat flour and some mead; make it into a paste, and lay it where they come, and in a little time it will make them blind.—Proved.

103. To fatten chicken in a little time. Take rice ground, and scald it well with milk, mix it with brown sugar, and give it to your chicken in the due time, but no more than they can eat; give it the warm, and let it be as thick as paste; give the beer to drink, and they will be quickly fat.

104. Bitter almonds and wheat flour, made into a stiff paste, and laid in the holes of rats and mice kills them. Some take pot ashes and throw into their holes, and it kills them. Some take the seeds of wild cucumber, an equal quantity of colloquintida and oat flour; make it into a paste, and lay it where they come, and it kills them. Some take filings of iron or steel, and mix it with wheat dough and lay it in their holes, and it kills them.—  
Agrippa.

THE END OF THE ELEVENTH BOOK.



THE  
TWELFTH BOOK

OF  
NOTABLE THINGS.

I.

TO kill rats and mice. Take hemlock seed, and cast it into their holes, they eat it greedily, and it will kill them certainly.

2. To dress or cleanse your hat. Take a pint of strong or small beer, boil it well, and lay it hot on, a little at a time, then with a hard brush rub it well. Some take a little soap, and smear over the place that wants cleansing, then with some hot scalding water rub it well with a hard brush; scrape the soap off with the back of a knife, or it will look greasy again quickly.

3. To kill rats and mice. Take the leaves of hollyberry, and mix them with wheat flour, then take a little live honey; mix this into a stiff paste, and lay it into their holes, and they will eat it; it presents death. ——— Proved.

4. To kill fleas. Take lime beaten to powder, and strew it in your chamber. Some take two or three onions, and soap lees, and boil them together, then sprinkle the room with it, and it kills the fleas.

5. Some take wormwood and the root of wild cucumber, and boil them in pickle, and sprinkle it in the room, and it will kill fleas. Some take

mustard seed and the herb daphnes, and boil it in water, and sprinkle the room.—Paxamus.

6. If you take a roasted apple, and take skin and core from it, and beat it in a mortar with as much quicksilver as will make it into ointment therewith anoint the afflicted places.

7. To gather all the fleas in the room together. Get a small piece of wood as big as a man's arm, rub it over with hog's grease, and all the fleas will gather to it in the middle of the room.

8. Some take a dish broad and shallow, fill it with goat's blood about half full, and set the platter under the bed, the fleas will come swarming into it. Pliny.

### *Moles.*

9. A mole on the feet and hands, shews that there are others on the cod, and denotes many children.

10. Moles on the arm and shoulder, denote great wisdom; on the left, debate and contention. Moles near the armpole, riches and honour. A mole on the neck commonly denotes one near the stomach, which denotes strength.

11. A mole on the neck and throat denotes riches and health. A mole on the chin, another near the heart, and signifies riches.

12. A mole on the lip, another on the temple, and signifies good stomachs and great talkers.

13. A mole on the right side of the forehead, a sign of great riches both to men and women, and on the other side, quite the contrary. Moles on the right ear of men or women, denote riches and honour; and on the left, the quite contrary.

14. A mole between the eyebrow and the corner of the eyelid, there will be another between the navel and the secrets.

15. A red mole on the nose of a man or woman, there will be another on the most secret parts, and

boil times on the ribs, and denotes great lechery.  
 mus. les on the ancles or feet, signify modesty in men  
 take courage in women.

ortar 6. A mole or moles on the belly, denote great  
 ointme rs. A mole on or about the knees, significa  
 es and virtue; if on a woman's left knee, many  
 toget dren. A mole on the left side of the heart,  
 nan's a notes very ill qualities. A mole on the breast,  
 fleas notes poverty. A mole on the thighs, denotes  
 at poverty and infelicity.

*Riddles.*

17. What work is that, the faster you work, the  
 ger it is ere you have done, and the slower you  
 rk, the sooner you make an end?—It is the turn-  
 g of a spit; if you turn fast, it will be long ere it  
 roasted; but if you turn slower, the sooner it is  
 ne.

18. What is that which is  
 Rough within and red without,  
 And bristled like a bear's snout;  
 There's never a lady in the land,  
 But will be content to take in her hand?

It is an eglantine berry, which is rough within  
 and red without, and hath bristles on the top.

19. What kings, queens, and their servants be  
 ey that are burned once a year, and are cut and  
 orn as small as flesh to the pot?—They are the  
 kings, queens, and valets among the cards.

20. What is that, the more you lay on, the faster  
 a walteth?—It is a whetstone, for the more you  
 whet, the less it is.

21. What is that that hath a beard of flesh, mouth  
 of horn, and feet like a griffin?—It is a cock, for  
 his beard is flesh, his bill horn, and his feet like a  
 griffin.

22. Who bore the best burthen that ever was  
 borne, at any time since or before?—It was the ass  
 that bore our lady and her son out of Egypt.

23. What is the most profitable creature that man eat least of?—It is a bee, for it maketh honey and wax, and yet costs his master nothing the keeping.

24. What is it that is as high as a ball, as bitter as gall, as soft as silk, and as white as milk?—It is a walnut, for it groweth as high as a ball, and its shell is as bitter as gall; the rind that covereth the kernel is as soft as silk, and the kernel as white as milk.

25. What is it that is as small as a nit, and serves the king at every hit?—It is salt.

26. What is that, the more it is, the less we fear it, and the less it is, the more men dread it?—It is a bridge; for if it be little, we are afraid to go over it; but if it be big, we fear no more to go over it, than to walk on the ground.

### *Dreams.*

27. As long as I eat, I live; but when I drink I die.—It is fire.

28. If a woman dream she is kindling a fire, denotes she will be delivered of a male child. To dream you see a stack of corn burnt, signifies famine and mortality. If a sick person dreams of a river or fountain of clear water, denotes a recovery.

29. If a young man dreams he draws water out of a well, it signifies he will be speedily married. To dream that he has a glass full of water given him, signifies marriage.

30. To dream of seeing a barn well stored, signifies marriage of a rich wife.

31. If a woman dreams of being delivered of a child, yet is not big, it is a sign she shall at length be happily brought to bed. If a maid dream the same dream, it signifies banquet, joy, and succeeding nuptials.

32. To dream of little rain and drops of water, good for plowmen.
33. To dream of being touched with lightning, the unmarried, signifies marriage; but it breaks marriages made, and makes friends enemies.
34. To dream of having or seeing the forehead of a lion, betokens the getting of a male child.
35. To dream of roasted swine's flesh, signifies ready profit. To dream of drinking sweet wine, betokens good success in law.
- 
36. To kill rats. Take fine powder of new lime, mix it with treacle, and lay it on many small pieces of paper about the bigness of a sixpence, where the rats pass to tread on, which they licking of their feet, burns their guts.
37. To perfume a barrel always before you put any liquor in it. Dip a large rag of linen into melted brimstone, and before it is cold roll it into rianther seed, and by a wire let it into the barrel, being on fire, stop the bung-hole, and so soon as the flame is out, put the liquor in.
38. To sweeten a barrel that is musty. Boil pepper in water, and put it in scalding hot into the barrel, stop it close, and at three or four days end, take it out.
39. To season bottles that are sour. Put them into a kettle of cold water, and boil them with the old corks; but take not the bottles out of the water till it is cold. And for new bottles, put them in water before you use them, and also corks that are new.
40. To season a new barrel. Fill it full of water, and stand three or four days, putting in fresh water every day.
41. A cheap and pleasant drink. Boil treacle and water together, work it with yeast, or stir it with treacle and water together, and drink a draught,

draught, and it is pleasant and wholesome. Take it on an empty stomach, cures coughs and shortness of breath.

42. To cure an ague. Boil three drachmes of allum in two quarts of milk, drink a good draught of the whey before the fit comes on.

43. For a cough. Take a quart of ale, and a handful of red sage into it, and boil it half away, strain it, and put to the liquor a quarter of a pound of Treacle; drink it warm going to bed. Take honey, butter, and nutmeg together, swallow it oft, and sleep with Spanish juice liquorice in your mouth. Or take rue, Elecampane root, rosemary, liquorice, and anniseed, all in powder, with a little butter and treacle, stir them in a skillet or pot together over the fire, and oft lick some.

44. Dropsy. Boil a large handful of agrimony in two quarts of ale, till half be wasted, drink half a pint in the morning, and as much at night.

45. Tobacco chewed in the mouth, but do not swallow the spittle, is an universal medicine for dropsy, and all other swellings in any part of the body.

46. Piles. The powder of frankincense and roe-hog's fat, stirred together over the fire, add a little verdigrease, and anoint with it. Or, take flour of brimstone, thrice as much fine sugar, with gum tragant dissolved in rose water, make the cakes. Eat some of them four or five times a day: they are opening. Take no strong purge, nothing that hath aloes in it.

47. Poison just taken. Take sallad oil and cream of tartar, and drink it, and putting a feather down your throat, strive to vomit.

*Rules of health.*

1. Eat and drink such an exact quantity as your constitution of thy body allows of, in reference to the services of the mind.



## OF NOTABLE THINGS.

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2. He that studies much, ought not to eat so much as those that work hard, their digestion being not so good.

3. The exact quantity and quality being found out, it is to be kept to constantly.

4. Excess in all other things whatever, as well as meat and drink, is also to be avoided.

5. Youth, age, and sick, requires a different quantity.

6. And so do those of contrary complexions, for that is too much for the flegmatic man, is not sufficient for a choleric.

7. The measure of food ought to be as much as possibly may be, exactly proportionable to the quantity and condition of the stomach, because the stomach digests it.

8. The quantity that is sufficient the stomach can concoct and digest, and sufficeth the due nourishment of the body.

9. Hence it appears, that a greater quantity of some things may be eaten than others; some being of lighter digestion than others.

10. The difficulty lies in finding out an exact measure; but eat for necessity, not pleasure; for lust knows not where necessity ends.

11. Wouldst thou enjoy a long life, a healthy body, and a vigorous mind, and be acquainted also with the wonderful works of God? Labour in the first place to bring thy appetite into subjection to reason.

*Rules to find out a fit measure of meat and drink.*

1. If thou hast eat so much as makes thee unfit for study or other business, thou exceeds the due measure.

2. If thou art dull and heavy after meat, it is a sign thou hast exceeded the due measure; for meat and drink ought to refresh the body, and make it cheerful, and not to dull and oppress it.

3. If thou findest these ill symptoms, consider whether too much meat or too much drink occasioned it, or both; and abate by little and little, till thou findest the inconveniency removed.

4. Pass not immediately from a disordered life to a strict and precise life, but abate by little and little the excess; for ill custom comes on by degrees, and so by degrees must be left off.

5. As to the quality of food, if the body be of a healthful constitution, and the meat does thee no harm, it matters little what it is; but all sorts must be avoided that prejudiceth thee, though it please the taste ever so much.

6. Let students eat a good quantity of bread with their meat, though they ought to avoid all meats that offend, yet, now and then, they may eat a little of any meat they desire.

7. After diet is exactly obtained, the appetite will require only what nature hath need of, it will desire as nature desires.

8. Let ancient people eat panado made with bread and flesh, broth, which is of a light digestion, and an egg now and then will do well.

9. Beware of variety of meats, and such as are curiously and daintily dressed, which destroy multitudes of people; they prolong the appetite for times beyond what nature requires, and different meats are of different natures; some are sooner digested than others, whence crudities proceed, and the whole digestion depraved.

10. Keep out of sight of feasts and banquets as much as may be, for it is more difficult to refrain from good cheer when it is present, than from the desire of it when it is away; the like you may observe of the objects of all the other senses.

11. Fancy that gluttony is not good and pleasant, but filthy, evil, and detestable, as indeed it really is.

12. The richest compounds, when concocted, holds the most noisome smells, and he that works hard, and fares hard, hath a sweeter and pleasanter body than the other.

*Objection 1.*

Ought this stint to be altered or not, when once found out? Winter requires somewhat a larger quantity than summer. Hot and dry meats agree best with winter; cold and moist with summer. In summer, abate a little of your meat, and add to your drink; and in winter, substract from your drink and add to your meat.

Object. 2. Ought the daily measure to be eat at once or oftener? Those that lived in hot countries took it all together, and that about three o'clock in the afternoon. Weak persons and aged people had better take it at twice; but custom and complexion must be observed in this particular.

3. If a man casually exceeds, let him fast the next meal, and all may be well again; provided it be not too often done, as if he exceed at dinner, let him refrain at supper, &c.

4. Take notice that I intend not such a small quantity as is insufficient to maintain nature, but such as is most agreeable and convenient for the stomach, and best conducing to health.

5. Now a temperate diet frees from diseases; such are seldom ill; but if they are surpris'd with sickness, they bear it better, and recover sooner; for all distempers have their original from repletion.

6. Use now and then a little exercise a quarter of an hour before meals, as to swing a weight, or swing your arms about with a small weight in each hand, to leap, or the like; for that stirs the muscles of the breast.

7. A temperate diet arms the body against all external accidents, so that they are not so easily hurt by heat,

heat, cold, or labour; if they, at any time, should be prejudiced, they are more easily cured, either wounds, dislocations, or bruises. It also resists epidemical diseases.

8. It makes men's bodies fit for any employment. It makes men to live long. Galen lived by it one hundred years, and many others I could instance. The Turkish priests, and others in nunneries, live by it long.

9. Galen saith, that those that are weak complexioned from the mother's womb, may, by the help of this art, which prescribes the course of diet, attain to extreme old age, and that, without diminution of senses or sickness of body; and he saith, that though he never had a healthful constitution of body from his birth, yet by using a good diet, after the 27th year of his age, he never fell into sickness unless, now and then into a one day's fever, taken by over much weariness.

10. A sober diet makes a man die without pain; it maintains the senses in vigour, it mitigates the violence of passions and affections.

11. It preserves the memory. it helps the understanding, it allays the heat of lust, it brings a man to a consideration of his latter end; it makes the body a fit tabernacle for the Lord to dwell in. it makes us happy in this world, and eternally happy in the world to come, through Jesus Christ, our Lord and Saviour.

*Of consanguinity, or kindred of blood.*

A man may not marry his grandmother, grandfather's wife, wife's grandmother, father's sister, mother's sister, father's brother's wife, mother's brother's wife, wife's brother's sister, wife's mother's sister, step mother, wife's mother's daughter's daughter, son's wife, brother's wife's sister, brother's wife's son's daughter, wife's son's daughter, wife's daughter's

ter's daughter, brother's daughter, sister's daughter, brother's son's wife, sister's son's wife, wife's brother's daughter, wife's sister's daughter.

The same ought to be observed on the woman's part.

*Some things fit to be remembered by all people.*

None under the age of twenty-one years can sue in their own names. Males or females of fourteen years old may be bound in bonds or covenants for necessities, as food, raiment, schooling, instructions, and marriages, &c. Men under the age of fourteen, and women under twelve years, cannot make wills of lands; but, above that age, may of moveable goods; and, in some cases, may be witnesses and executors.

Bargains of above 10l. value, should be under hand and seal, else the parties, or one of them, may refuse to stand to it.

Promises will not stand good without a consideration valuable.

A nuncupative will, which is that that is declared by word, and not written.

No Englishman is bound to answer all such questions as a magistrate may put upon him, or made to accuse himself; but may safely call for his accusers before he answers.

Administrator's power is equal to an executor's, and are bound to pay bonds and bills first, before book debts.

A jointure made to women after marriage is seldom good in law.

He that will not refer all personal trespasses to arbitrators, but will rather go to law, is accounted an unreasonable man, and no christian.

*Curious Observations about the Weather;  
Not only to know it for a month, but for ever; by  
one that stiles himself Erra Pater.*

*To know the Weather by the rising and setting of the  
Sun.*

If the sun rise red and fiery, expect wind and rain.

If at sun-rising it be cloudy, and the clouds vanish away as the sun riseth higher, it is a sure sign of fair weather.

Likewise, if the sun setteth red, it is a sign of fair weather. If it set in a muddy misty colour, it is a sign of rain.

*To know the Weather by the Moon.*

If the Moon shines clear, and not compassed about with mist, it will be fair weather.

If the Moon be compassed about with a circle, like a great wheel, or is misty and dim, wind or rain follows, or snow within twenty four hours.

*To know the Weather by the Stars.*

The stars more bright than ordinary in summer, signifies great winds and wet.

If they twinkle or blaze in winter, the wind north or east, is a sign of a great frost. When they are seen to fall or shoot, is a sign of great rain and winds.

*To know the Weather by the Clouds.*

If they are round, and of a dapple grey colour, and the wind north or east, fair weather for two or three days after.

If the clouds appear like towers or rocks, signify great showers.

If clouds that are small grow bigger and bigger, it is a sign of much rain. But if great clouds waste and grow less, it is a sign of fair weather.



*To know the Weather by Mists.*

If they arise from rivers or ponds, and then vanish away. fair weather.

If from thence to the hill tops, rain the same day, or two days after.

If a general mist before sun rising near full moon, signifies fair weather.

But if such a mist in the new of the moon, signifies rain in the old of the moon. But in the old of the moon, signifies rain in the new.

*To know the Weather by the Rainbow.*

If two rainbows appear, signifies fair for the present, and two or three days after, rain.

A rainbow appearing after a long draught, is a sign of rain; but after a long time of wet, fair weather.

If it appears big, it is a sign of much wet, but if very red, wind withal.

If a rainbow appear in the morning, it is a sign of small rain, and presently after fair weather.

*Of the Winds.*

If in Spring there be north and east winds, and great draughts, so will the Summer quarter be, and consequently, scarcity of grass and hay. So the contrary, will be plenteous for hay and grass; for there is as much south and west wind, as north and east too, and consequently as many wet years as dry.

*To know when the wind will set in one of these two places, for two or three months together, for the most part.*

First. For the north east winds, when the wind turneth thither, if it is two days without rain, and turn not south the third day, nor rain the third day, then it is like to continue north east for eight or nine days,

days, and then come into the south again. The nine days are commonly fair.

If it turn from south to north east, again with rain and continue north east, without rain two days, and turn out south the third day, nor rain the third day it is like to continue north east for two or three months for the most part; the winds will finish their turns towards the north, in three weeks time.

Secondly, For the south west winds, when the winds hath been in the north two months or more for the most part. and cometh to the south, usually there are three or four fair days at first, and then the fourth or fifth day cometh rain, or the wind turned north, and continueth dry still.

If it return unto the south within a day or two without rain, and turn northward with rain, and return into the south the first and second day, as before, two or three times together after this sort then it is like to be in the south or south west two or three months together, for the most part, as it was in the north before; the wind will finish their turns in a fortnight.

The east or west winds I mention not, because the rain cometh usually from the south, or in the change of the wind from south to north, as for the draught for the most part the wind is north east.

If from the south it is fair weather for a week together, which is but seldom, it will be a good draught, when there hath been long rain out of the south before.

The wind commonly turns from north to south or still wind, or without wind, but comes back again into the north with a strong wind and rain. The great winds that blow down trees and houses, cometh mostly by the turning of the wind out of the south, by the west into the north, which clears the air, and drives away rain.

*How to know when the Wind will turn before it turns.*

Observe when you see a cloud arise against the wind, or side wind, know, that when the cloud comes up to you, the wind will blow the same way that the cloud came, and many times very strong, because that wind that brought the cloud to you was stronger than that you was in before; this observation is of a sudden storm. Likewise, when the sky is equally thick, all but one little edge of it and that grows greater and greater against the wind, until it come over your head, then the wind will be that way from whence the clear place came, although it were side wind or contrary wind before. Likewise if the wind be north, and the air clear, and clouds arise out of the south against the wind, know that the wind will be in the south, when the clouds come to you. In like manner, if the clouds arise against the wind any other way, when it raineth suddenly, it is like to be fair again in half an hour's time. If it rain an hour or two before day, it is like to be fair before noon, and all the day after; but if it rains an hour or two after sun-rise, it is like to be rain all the day after, except the rainbow be seen before it rains.

Or when the air grows thick by degrees, and the sun shines dunner and dunner, until it shines not at all, or the stars or moon by night, then it rains six hours commonly.

Likewise, when it begins to rain from the south, with a high wind for two or three hours, and then the wind fall, and it continue raining still, then it is like to rain for twelve hours or more; nay, usually till a strong north wind ariseth that clears the air; these long rains seldom hold above twenty-four hours, or happen above once in a year.

## A complete SCHOOL-MASTER.

*First to learn English the common way.*

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T  
V W X Y Z &c.

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z &c.

a e i o u are Vowels, the rest are Consonants.

Double Consonants are,

c c f f s s m m n n t t.

ab eb ib ob ub bab beb bib bob bub cab ceb cib col  
cub ace bace case dace race face pace mace  
ab-ject com-pact a-mend-ed ex-tend-ed  
an-ti-qui-ty di-mi-nish-ed in-sur-rec-ti-on  
la-bo-ri-ous-ness tran-sub-stan-ti-a-ti-on

Our Fa-ther which art in Hea-ven, Hal-low-ed  
be thy Name, thy King-dom come, thy will be done  
in Earth as it is in Hea-ven; give us this Day our  
dai-ly Bread, and for-give us our Tres-pas-ses, as we  
for-give them that tres-pas-s a-gainst us, and lead us  
not in-to Tem-p ta-ti-on, but de-li-ver us from E-vil;  
for thine is the King-dom, and the Pow-er, and the  
Glo-ry, for e-ver and e-ver. *A-men.*

*A quick,*

*A quick, delightful, and pretty way to teach Children their A B C, which a School-Mistress in Little Britain used, to her great profit and satisfaction of the Children's Parents. She does it, I am informed, in half the time the common way is taught them.*

You must get four pieces of bone or wood, to be cut in six square like dice, and on every side of the square let one of the letters of the Alphabet be engraven or writ; as A B C D E F on one, then G H I K L M on the other, and likewise on the rest.

The child using to play with them among other children, and being told what letters are uppermost, will soon learn the Alphabet with sport and pleasure.

You may likewise cause a piece of bone or wood to be made into six long square sides, about two inches in length, and let each side be written or engraven with four letters, and so the rest of the sides, and let them throw it, and name which letters come uppermost; and when they have learned the great letters, you may write the small letters on.

When they have learnt their letters, then teach them to spell thus; put A and B together, and ask what that spells; then A and C, and so on; but, to do this you must have twenty-four letters, and only one single letter on a dye.

*A new method to teach Children to write legible  
three months time.*

A B C D E F G H I K L M N O

P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p

q r s t u v w x y z.

*Act nothing but what you may safely own.  
Better it is to endure Injuries than act any.  
Covetous Men are poor for want of Content.  
Delight to obey God's Grace in thy own Heart.  
Evil Company provokes Youth to vain Words.  
Fashion pleases only Fools and Fops.  
Govern thy Actions by God's Law in thy Heart.  
Hast thou wronged any Body, make Satisfaction.  
Intemperance destroys more People than Wars.  
Knowledge and true Wisdom is the Gift of God.  
Less Ceremony and more Sincerity.  
More of your Heart, and less of your Hat.  
No better am I, if Jerom were a Saint, if I be a Sinner.  
Out of Evil comes no Good.  
Pride goes before Destruction.  
Quench not thy Desires to good Actions.  
Remember thou must come to Judgment.  
Strive to get Knowledge in profitable Arts.  
Wise Men think twice before they act once.  
Expel all evil Thoughts out of thy Mind.  
Youth may die; the Old must die.  
Zeno was a Philosopher, and very learned.*



*Rules to be observed by Children or others.*

1. RISE at six in summer, and at seven in winter.
2. Make up your bed.
3. Wait upon God and pray, and God will bless and keep you all the day.
4. Then wash your hands and face, eyes and mouth, and behind your ears with fair water, and swallow two or three mouthfuls, and it will prevent head ach, tooth ach, scurvy, and preserve your gums and teeth; and if your teeth are black, rub them with a little brick dust put on a linen cloth, and wash your mouth after, and it will clean them.
5. Eat a mess of water gruel if you can have it, or a piece of bread and butter, or cheese, and drink a draught of fair water, or small beer after it; water in summer is most wholesome; then go to school, or to other business, and be diligent therein; let no idle words or rude discourse be used by you; forsake all rude and ill company, live a sober and holy life, and all good people will desire your company.

Parents, let your children live on roots, herbs, corn food, and let their drink be water; strong drink but seldom. Holy men of old lived in this manner, and obtained the age of some one hundred, some one hundred and twenty, and some one hundred and thirty, and were free from gout, head ach, and other distempers frequent to gluttons and drunkards, which are, is to be feared, there parts in four of most or all countries.

*A true method of teaching how to write a good legible hand.*

LET copies be engraven and printed on good paper, not one line only on the top or file, as is usual for writing masters to place their copies, but in lines quite through the book. First the beginning strokes of every letter, and then the next add-  
ed,

ed, and so on till the whole letter be finished; then the child may know how and where every letter to be begun and made, then let there be several lines of small letters, and the like of capitals, and also copies of joined hand, all well writ or cut, with the due strokes of a neat mixed hand, now most in fashion, easily learnt, and best for use; then let the child, with a good pen, and the best red ink, go over the letters and make them red, and so proceed to the whole letters; and then to the joining; and at the first it will be needful that the tutor, or some one that can write well, should show the child how to hold his pen, and guide his hand for three weeks and not suffer him to run rudely and hastily over the copy, which is but wasting time and paper, and spoiling his hand; it must be done heedfully, and when he has made his letter, to observe what is amiss, and mend it in the next, till he can make all his letters exactly; and then, and not before, let him proceed to the joined hand copies; and when this book is writ out, provide another. Thus writing over the copies, will, by frequent use and custom, bring his hand to an habit of making his letters without them in a little time. For if you keep him to this practice, there is no fear, but in three or four months he will be capable of writing a very good hand. And suppose now in that time he writes three or four of those copy books, that will be but three or four shillings charge in the whole. Likewise people of mature age may learn this way with ease, expedition, and secrecy, it being a method which cannot fail of perfecting any that shall carefully practise for one quarter of a year.

*A new method to teach Latin fluently in two years time.*

A great discourse was some months since of a child at Paris, of four years of age, speaking Latin as other

the king infants do their mother tongue; the king  
king of it, was willing to see it, and it caused  
wonderful admiration from him and all the court.  
himself discoursed it some hours, and did not hear  
any improper word.

It had no other rules of language than this,  
and conversation; the father thereof being so  
happy to find two friends honest and able, who ask-  
ed of him upon its being weaned. It is evident  
nothing was omitted by them that might be of  
either for giving it the purity of the language,  
possessing it with good manners. Manners, in  
speaking to it with discretion, and removing evil  
examples, and presenting it with nothing but what  
harmless; and purity of speaking, and lan-  
guage, in using only proper and fit words, and in  
reprehending it, it corrected those that spoke false.  
the success of this education is desired for the  
end of all; the Latin tongue being so difficult to  
learn in the common way of teaching it; and I  
doubt not, but many will be of my opinion,  
though they may not be in a condition to put them  
in practice, for want of persons capable to make  
an attempt successful.

This way of teaching is both very ancient and  
valuable. For first, Nobody is ignorant, that from  
beginning of the world, to this day, every one  
learned his mother tongue without rules, and  
spoke it better than any other. Secondly, as to  
foreign languages, all know that the shortest, speedi-  
est and easiest way of learning, is to give unto the  
children where they are vulgar, where rules are  
unnecessary to learn them. And I will not say that  
natural parts hath much helped them; for that  
children, whether sprightly or no, learn almost e-  
qually well their mother tongue. And that child  
at Paris, I observed nothing in him more than a ha-  
bit of reasoning and docibleness, that proceeded

from the manner which those that had taught lived and conversed with him in. And I am confirmed by the example of two other children young that were educated in the same way, have almost nothing childish in them, but the modesty and gayness that are inseparable from that age.

Mountagne's father had him taught thus, by imposing silence on all about his son, those except that could speak Latin to him. If it be thought that this way will cause great expences, being to have several Latinists with your children, the number of children will make that easy, and these are easily satisfied when one sees the thing done; often they are found more easy, and more ready, the more pain they have cost to do them.

The great importance to all people the Latin tongue is, needs not be insisted on; but the common way of learning it, makes it hard to be attained; for we prefer the knowledge of words to that of things, which is a great evil, and yet it doth conduce to teach us, even the language we have sacrificed all unto; therefore I am for establishing an ancient, tried, easy, short, and commodious way to the knowledge of things as well as words.

*The way of teaching this Child.*

IT was but two years old, and those that this were ready to undertake two others of a three years, and one of them had learnt to speak more Latin than before he could say words in his mother tongue.

There is also one master with them, and the first that they had first, serves in a manner for a master for the other two; the servants that attend them speak Latin to them, and teach them as they speak amiss in familiar matters. The first has been thus brought up as I said before, till he was four years old, and his master now begins to

French. Quintillian was also of the opinion, that language ought soon to follow the other, and so to be cultivated together.

Thus they that can speak their mother tongue, putting them among them that speak only Latin, may be also taught; and to prevent confusion, let them not speak English in the presence of the other children. Take but those that can speak the mother tongue, one at a time, that so the inability of the others, in answering him when he shall speak the language, may oblige him to strive to speak to them in theirs, with a reserve of giving him a companion which shall have gained an equal habit in both tongues.

And as those that know nothing but their mother tongue, shall have been taught by conversing with those who speak nothing but Latin, so also may those who know only Latin, be instructed by the conversation of them that know their mother tongue, by reserving the hours when it should be permitted to speak the mother tongue, from those when it should be allowed to speak Latin.

This may also be carried on to make persons advanced in years capable to learn the Latin tongue, which might be done by putting together many men in that language, who should make as it were the Latin Commonwealth, which if the King or Government would think fit to order it, perhaps might be an object worthy consideration.

This is the whole mystery of this way of instruction that regards the study of the Latin tongue.

Now this way is easy, for children have a strong inclination and desire to learn that language spoken in their presence.

For example. This child was never menaced nor punished to learn this language, for the exclamations, menaces and threats are not only present evils, which humanity requireth should be spared, but also they



are sources of evils which prudence obligeth to vent, for nothing straitens the heart like fear and grief.

You must know, to play and to speak serious Latin, to entertain them the first two years whatever may be incident in the most familiar courses, which extends farther than one is aware. Afterwards to form their manners, and try their understanding for employing it in what it is capable of, whether it be reasoning, or for history, or descriptions, &c. For thus to increase in that little flock, to run through the most ordinary arts, and to use in their presence the general use thereof, and to speak all with that frankness and simplicity which is so peculiar to that tongue, but which is exact both for the words and the matter. The Latin tongue reacheth almost to all the words expressed in books, as you will find if you read but Plautus, Terence, Collumela, Cicero, and Justinian; for there is almost nothing, great or small, common or peculiar, which may not be found in these authors.

That this way is short, is apparent by the child having learnt in two years, and he would learn more, if a child of four years old was capable of understanding more things.

There is much more might be said of the usefulness of this way, but I study brevity; and if encouragement, may be more full in the next precession.

*A right method for educating Children.*

WE ought to use the greatest care imaginable in the education of our children, who must in a little time after us come to govern the world; to be diligent that they spend not their precious time in vanity, as the custom of too many is, but continue to exercise them in some useful art and science, till the time they may become serviceable to themselves.



ers; therefore good education ought to be infused even in the very cradle, which would make it strong and vigorous.

We daily see, if men practise virtue, they will grow in well doing, and so on the contrary; for there is a wonderful and almost insuperable power, habit and custom.

Therefore, first, let your wife, or whoever nurses brings up your children, refrain that idle and vicious custom of fantastic and foolish talking to your young tender infants, which makes such a last and deep impression, even from a quarter of a year old, which takes such essential root by way of habit, and so obtains such a power, and strengthens a fantastic principle, that is not to be wholly rooted out or obliterated.

Secondly, they ought likewise to clothe their children in modest and plain garments, and by no means let or endeavour to make them sensible where they are fine; this is frequently done both by them that are esteemed religious, and others, which might awaken the high and lofty property of pride, and lays a sure and lasting foundation of self esteem, which by degrees strengthens most evil practices; so that they put an esteem and value on themselves, and at the same time disregard and undervalue all their inferiors; this so deeply wounds, and lays such a sure and lasting footing for pride, that many thousand distressed souls are never healed.

Thirdly, mothers and nurses ought to refrain that custom of flabbering and kissing their children, and teaching them to do the same, and also to sing bawdy to them; and though this seems innocent at first, yet it is very pernicious; for this opens the gates of Venus, and lays sure foundations for wantonness and uncleanness, so that many thousands can never free themselves from these invading turbulent motions and inclinations after women.

Fourthly, refrain or forbear much talking, especially impertinent discourse, and teach them by sedate silence, and show their dislikes in a few words; let those be as grave and sober as if they were talking with senators.

Fifthly, let them not shew any passion towards them, for this precipitates into the same principle of wrath and violence, which can hardly ever be destroyed or overcome. But let your correction be by wise and sober methods, as by making them fast, stand silent alone, or the like; such corrections will penetrate deeper, and make them more sensible to whipping and beating, which only advances bitterness and envy.

Sixthly, use your children to a constant hour of going to bed and rising, according to the season of the year; going to bed at eight, rising at seven, for this makes their sleep more sound and certain.

Seventhly, as soon as they can go about, teach them little useful things, both within doors and without, as to know their letters, which they are capable to learn before they speak; and sewing, knitting, picking up sticks and stones, carrying and bringing. Let them also use both hands, the one as well as the other, contrary to that evil custom of right and left hand, which are words and terms by which the Ancients distinguished good and evil principles, and not the hands and members of the body, as in the case of the Ninevites, where so many thousands did not know how to distinguish the right from the left, that is good from evil, which to do is the greatest blessing and highest degree of illumination; whereas some dull souls may imagine to the contrary. The selfish ignorance of whipping and beating children, and not using their right hand, only causes the left hand, called, to dwindle and become weak; for each member becomes strong or weak, more or less useful, as they are exercised in moderate action,

experience shews both by man and beast that used to labour, nor one member is not made strong and apt for business, but only by use and custom.

Also learn them to cast Accounts, Drawing, Painting, or what you please; and when you please, let them stand still and silent and look on you, which will make a deep impression on their mind, by which they will not know what that vanity is called play, which many are spoiled and ruined. Also keep them from the sight of children playing, and from all plays and games. Also be careful you do not laugh or jest at any one of their actions, for it is a evil consequence.

Eighthly, keep them not too long at any sort of employment; one hour for some sorts, and two for others; and make what they learn delightful, and let them not be put on business when sleepy or otherwise disposed.

Lastly, observe, above all, the rules of temperance and moderation in their eating and drinking. We think the best time for eating, is eight, and twelve, and six at night.

*To learn Elderly People to speak and pronounce Languages as naturally as the Natives of the Country.*

THERE is scarcely any person advanced in years can learn any language presently, or pronounce and speak it truly, though they have lived among the inhabitants, many years, and yet children will do it speedily; but here I shall make observation, and which will make it appear, that such an attainment is not to be despaired of.

First, he must constantly be among the natives, and mind their words, discourses, gestures, and actions: yet do you keep silent at least one year and half, doing all things as it were by signs, in which

time you will pronounce the language as natural as a native; and there is no other way to do it but this, for a person in age. Read Trion's Letters for a full proof of this matter. Therefore those elder people that cannot afford to travel, but would learn a foreign tongue at home, let him get a young man or woman that speaks the language naturally well and also English too, in whose company let him spend the greatest part of his time, and order him to talk the same continually in his presence, he at the same time instructing the other English in what to talk of; also what labour or exercise he shall do, to be obliged continually to make repetition of the names of all common things or actions.

**Example** When in a house, call over the names of all the household goods; at other times, discourse of his bandry, of foods, and all materials belonging to a house and furniture; the like instruct him to do when you are in the streets, Exchange, garden, and fields; and so let no figure or object pass without some discourse about it, both of the nature and method thereof; and add to this a constant repetition of each thing or accident that happened; and at this while you must be silent, only giving the tutor an account of what he shall discourse and act; and in two years time he shall speak properly, rightly and easily, with as true an accent or pronounciation as if he had been educated in the country.

To teach them to read speedily and truly, that could not distinguish syllables before. Take a pen full of ink, black or red, or black or red lead pen oil, or a pin or needle, and speck with it, all hard words, as for example:

*Achitophel, Bartholomew, Mathematician, Patrimony*

.....

*Write Letters secretly, from one friend to another, that cannot be discovered.*

DOUBLE in the middle a sheet of white paper, then cut holes through both the half sheets, like the panes of a glass window, or what fashion you please; then with a pin prick two little holes at each end, and cut your paper in two halves; give one half to your friend to whom you design to write, the other half keep yourself. Now when you write, lay your paper on half a sheet of writing paper, and stick two pins through the two holes that it stir not; write then your mind to your friend through these holes; then take off the paper with the holes, and write any nonsense to fill up the vacancy. When your friend receives your letter, let him lay this cut paper on it, putting the pins into the holes, and then the nonsense is covered, and he reads your mind.

*Another.*

Write your letter with common ink on one side, then turn your paper, and write on the other side with ink that you would have secret, and let it dry; (write with a clean pen) then when you would read, hold the side written with ink next the fire, and the milky letters will shew bluish on the other side, which may be perfectly read.

To fetch Oil or Grease out of Books, Writings, papers, or Garments. Put a drop or two of Oil of Turpentine on the place that is greasy, rubbing it on, and it will suck it up, you will see, presently.

Would you have your Child learn Latin, put it to where it shall only be spoke Latin to; if French, put it to one that speaks French only, and let it hear nothing else spoken, and in a year or two they will be proficient.

Let your child, before you put him to a trade or business, be shewed as much as may be all sorts of trades and callings, and let him have that he is most disposed

disposed to; which is of great importance, for tling of men in civil societies. And let not this fend them that engage their children in high professions; for let the profession be ever so great, person that is invested with it may be but little worth, and of small esteem, if he have no natural disposition to it; and on the contrary, he that excels a middle condition, may render himself very considerable. The art of Painting and architecture, &c. not counted so honourable, though full as honest a lawyer; yet an ingenious Painter, or Architectural man will prefer before a weak advocate.

Putting children to such trades as their Gen leads them, would make them more honest and more virtuous. It would be a means to keep them from idleness, and prevent their spending their precious time in trifles, or doing ill. Let them have as much insight as may be into all trades, as Gardening, Husbandry, Chymistry, Weaving, Watchmaking, Refining, Graving, Painting, Etching, Dying, Tanning, Mathematicks, &c. And it will prevent their running into trifling conversation, and absurd ridiculous plays and divertisement, that are not fit to be allowed among Christians; yet some people spend their time chiefly in those matters, and that perhaps for want of timely care of parents better instruct them in innocent, useful, and lawful employs, as Gardening, and those other employs before mentioned.

To make an excellent Black Writing Ink. Take Arabic three ounces, Vitriol two ounces, Galls three ounces, White Wine two pound and a half; beat the Galls, put them with the Wine into an earthen vessel, set it in the sun for six days, stirring it every day twice or thrice; then set it over a moderate heat for half a day or a day, and strain it; then having dissolved some Vitriol and Gum in a little Wine, put it into it; then set it in the sun three days



ore, and it is made; to keep it from freezing, put to it a little aqua vitæ.

To make red sealing wax. Take one pound of bees wax, of turpentine three ounces; if for course wax, red lead; but for fine wax, vermillion very fine sifted; an ounce of oil olive; melt the wax and turpentine, and when they are cooled a little, put the rest in and beat them well together.

To help beer that begins to sour. Put a handful or two of ground malt into the beer, stir it well together, and that will make it work afresh, and become good again. If you put a handful of oatmeal into a barrel of beer, when first laid in the cellar, it will carry with it a quick and lively taste.

To make red ink. Take small brazil one ounce, white lead and allum two drachms of each, gum arabic eight scruples, urine one pint; shake them often together. Also gum arabic water mixed with vermillion and a little taffron, will serve.

To make good black ink. Put five pints of rain water in a pot, then put three ounces of gum arabic beaten, stir it with a stick once a day; when the gum is dissolved, put to the water six ounces of beaten galls, an ounce of green copperas, one quarter of an ounce of allum; stir it once a day as long as it lasts, and keep it from the frost.

To make red soft wax. Take vermillion one pound, common oil one pound, bees wax twenty pound, rosin ten pound, work them well together.

To clean silver. Take the ashes of wheat straw burnt, and rub your silver with it.

To fatten hens, chicken, and geese. Boil the blood of beasts, with some store of bran amongst it, until it come in the nature and shape of a blood pudding, and therewith feed your fowl. The occasion of eggs being musty, proceeds from want of air, therefore lay them but where the air can come at them, one by the side of the other, and they will keep twelve months together.

To make London ink powder. Take nut gal ten ounces, bruise them well; three ounces of Roman vitriol; gum arabic and roch allum of each an ounce; make them into fine powder, sift and dry them, then put the powder up in boxes or paper close; when you use it, put a little into a good quantity of water, and shake it well about, and in an hour it will be good.

To make Japan or shining ink. Take gum arabic and Roman vitriol of each one ounce; galls well bruised, one pound; put them into rose vinegar, or small beer vinegar that is clear; let it be kept in a warm place, often stirring till the liquor becomes black; then add to a gallon an ounce of ivory black; and a quarter of a pint of seed lac varnish, and it will be a curious black.

To take ink out of any printed book or printed picture. Rub a little aqua fortis upon it, and it is speedily out; then take a little allum water or vinegar, and wash it over, and it kills the aqua fortis; otherwise it will eat the paper, or make it very yellow.

To make good red sealing wax. Take a pound of bees wax, three ounces of fine turpentine, one ounce and a half of red lead or vermilion finely ground; oil olive an ounce; melt the wax and turpentine, adding an ounce of rosin finely powdered; and when they are well melted, and the dross taken off, put in the red lead or vermilion, and stir them well together, till they are well incorporated, and then put it in what shape you please.

To make black wax. Take lamblack or black earth, an ounce and half; rosin and turpentine four ounces of each; one pound of bees wax; incorporate them as the former.

To make green wax. Take an ounce of verdigrise, and all the other ingredients, except the colour

colour of the black and red wax, ordering it as before.

To make golden or transparent wax. Take four ounces of clarified rosin, two ounces of turpentine, bees wax four ounces, olive oil two ounces; melt them well together, and scatter in the melting, disordered or shattered leaf gold, and suffer it to mix or incorporate; then polish it over, when made into form, and the gold will appear.

To make sealing wafers. Take fine flour sifted or bolted, that no bran remain therein, mix with the gaire of eggs, a quantity of Isinglass and a little yeast; mingle the materials, beat them well together; spread the batter, being made thin with gum water, on even tin-plates, and dried in a stove, then cut them out for use.

To take the impression off any seal. Melt a little brimstone, casting in some white lead, put this mixture on the seal, strengthen it with a small piece of paper, a little bigger than the impression is; being cold, take it off, and you will find the print of the seal upon it.

To take spots out of paper or parchment. Take rock allum burnt, half an ounce; as much flour of brimstone; and being finely powdered, wet the paper a little, and put a small quantity of powder upon the place, rubbing it gently with your finger, and the spots will disappear.

To perfume sealing wax. Mix the oil olive with musk or ambergrease, or what perfume you please.

To make a pen, and to colour quills and pens. If the goose quill be hard and thick, with the back of your penknife scrape it to a right thicknes; then with spittle wet it, and roll it in the scrapings, and they will stick-to it; then with the lappet of your coat rub it bright.

If your quill is soft, put the head of it into ashes, stirring it till it is as soft as may be, and when it is cool, make a pen; observe the softer the quill is, the shorter the slit must be.

If you have hundreds of quills to harden, which makes them slit the clearer, let water and alum boil, and while it is boiling, put a handful of the quills, the barrels only, a minute into it, and then lay them by; and so do with all you have.

To colour the barrels of your quills red. Take allum, powdered, half an ounce; Vermillion, and the fine scrapings of Brazil wood, an ounce of each; boil them in a pint of vinegar till the liquor be thickish; then strain it, and put the liquor into a narrow deep skillet, and when it boils, hold the barrels of the quills in the liquor, being tied in bundles, until they change the colour, and they will be hardened also; and thus you may colour many at a time. For a yellow colour, instead of brazil and vermillion, use three pennyworth of saffron and an ounce of turmeric, both in powder.

To make a pen is only to be done by practice; observe only that your slit be clear; if not, then scrape it; and so far as you would have your slit run, hold your left thumb nail, and it will rend it up just so far.

*A new method of educating and teaching children to learn any language quickly, by use and conversation.*

To Parents.

**WOULD** you have your children to love and fear God, you may easily do it to what degree you please, provided they do not hear nor see contrary examples.

Would you have your child temperate in meat and drink, then accustom him to proper and agreeable quantities in his diet.

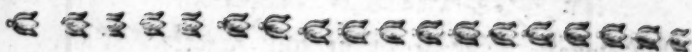
Would

Would you have him strong, hardy, and healthful, then use mean foods, and give them in order; and use him to constant exercise, proportionable to his strength. Parents are obliged to make retaliation for their neglects and ill management of their children.

The abominable wickedness and villainy, violence and pollutions that are frequently committed in our nation, owe their original to mistakes in this point, for which certainly there will be a reckoning, and an account must be given, and the men forget themselves; yet, in God's providence, and his law of nature, there is no forgetfulness, though justice and punishment come slowly oftentimes, yet they surely come; and men and women shall then, when it is too late, bewail their neglect of that duty which now they might with great ease and satisfaction perform.

It is an unparalleled evil, that people should be more careful about breeding their horses and dogs, than they are about their children.

THE END OF THE TWELFTH BOOK.



THE  
THIRTEENTH BOOK  
OF  
NOTABLE THINGS.

I.

**T**O harden tin, and render it as shining as Silver. Mix lead and tin with greek pitch, and then take a lump of potters clay, make a hole in it, and pour your mixture into it; then take of fine tin, six or more ounces, and that being thoroughly melted, pour it on the mixture in the remaining space of the hole, before the mixture is cold; then leaving a hole in that, by thrusting an iron through it, pour in an ounce of Mercury, which penetrating the whole mass, it will render the tin, when wrought and burnished, of the perfect lustre of silver; inasmuch, that vessels made of it, will not by the eye be distinguishable the one from the other.

2. To make brass in colour resemble gold. Bruise sal armoniac in a brass mortar into fine powder, mingle it with a fasting spittle, till it becomes liquid, or like an ointment, and with this composition anoint your brass things; then hold them over a charcoal fire till the brass becomes pretty hot; then rub it over with whiting and bran well dried, and you will perceive it look like burnished gold, which will cause much admiration in those that know not what has been done unto it.

3. To



3. To cleanse silver or other fine metals. Take whitening and burned allum, mix them with the ashes of burned wheaten straw, and when finely beaten, rub the plate, &c. with a woollen cloth well dried and heated against the fire, and your expectation will be curiously answered.

4. To restore the faded colour in cloth. Take good ashes one part, quick lime two parts, and put them into a lye made pretty strong with wood ashes finely drawn off, and cleared from the settlings; then boil your cloth in a copper vessel with them, and rinse it out in warm water wherein a lump of allum has been dissolved; press it, and it will look as if new, and of a fine new colour.

5. To make iron look as if gilded with gold. Burn an ounce of rock allum till it looks of a reddish colour, then take of sal armoniac an ounce, and of nitre half an ounce; beat them to a fine powder, and put them into boiling strong vinegar, in a brass pan, or other brass vessel, and when the liquor is a third part consumed, strain it well, and rub over smooth iron with it, and it will appear as if it were gilt with gold.

6. A varnish for wood or metal, representing a golden colour. Take two ounces of gum sandarac, one ounce of litharage of gold, and four ounces of clarified linseed oil; boil them in a glazed earthen vessel, till they look of a transparent yellow, and varnishing your materials with it according to art, they will appear as gilded.

7. To make porcelane, a curious way. Take the glaire of eggs, and calcined egg shells finely beaten to powder; put these beaten together into gum arabic water, let them stand a while over embers and thicken, so that they may be made into pastils; and when you have moulded them into proper forms for your purpose, dry and harden them in the Sun, and the work is finished.

8. To

8. To whiten copper quite through the body of the metal. Take such copper as kettles are usually made of, tough and pliable, lay the plates in a crucible, and between every one of them a strewing of white arsenic finely powdered, and being melted when the smoke is over the copper will be as white as tin.

9. To melt amber. Mix strong vinegar with the juice of citrons, one part of the latter to two of the former; into this put the amber, and being set over a slow fire, you will find the amber, melt and grow soft, that you may turn and mould it like some wax.

10. To whiten pearls. If they turn yellow or spotted, so that they become unsightly, losing their native lustre, burn tartar to ashes, and make a lye of it with spring water, wherein a little alum has been dissolved, and putting in the pearls, let them seeth over a stove fire, and it will restore the pristine whiteness as orient as ever, and render them more durable and weighty, so consequently better for use.

11. To soften or dissolve horns of any kind. Burn the pods of beans well dried to ashes, and make a lye of them, then draw off the liquid part from the dross, and put a third part of strong vinegar to it, add quick lime and tartar; boil them over a good fire, putting in your planchets or pieces of Horn, and it will soon be soft to work or mould into any fashion, and if long boiled become a jellied substance, but the cool air will harden it again.

12. To soften ivory, and whiten it. Distil strong white wine vinegar three times, and decoct red sage leaves in it, with a little quick lime; the ivory being put in when the liquor is boiling hot, will become soon soft, and much whiter than it was; also this will take out yellow stains from ivory; &c.

13. To break a bar of iron with ease. Daub the part you would break over with melted soap, then

Take a thread round it, and draw it backward and forward several times, that it may make a crease in a narrow circle, then dip a sponge in aqua fortis, and clap it round the crease fast bound, for six hours, when taken off, a little stroke will make the box break in the place where the crease was, though as thick as a man's arm, to the admiration of those that know not what you have done to it before.

14. To restore the faded colour in tapestry or Turkey carpets. When you have beaten them, and with a hard brush cleansed them well with water in which bran has been boiled, rub them over with fuller's earth, and let it lie thinly on, till well dried in the sun, and so do twice or thrice; and then being well cleansed from this by a thorough beating, brush them well over with alum water, and dry them in the shade, and so the faded colours will return almost as fresh as new.

15. To cleanse smooth painting. Dip a sponge in lye made of the ashes of vine branches, mixed with man's fresh urine, and it will much restore the fading.

### *Of Wines.*

16. To make wine settle well. Boil a pint of wheat in two quarts of water, till it burst, then squeeze out the liquor through a fine cloth, put a pint of it into a hoghead of wine, and it will do the feat.

17. To sweeten tart wine, fill up the cask upon the lees, and put a handful of the flowers of clary into it, in a bag with a pound of dried mustard seed, put in a weight to sink it, within three inches of the bottom.

18. To keep wine from souring. Calcine oyster shells and crab claws, and boil them well in a gallon of the same wine, and put it warm into the cask.

19. To soften a green wine. Boil a little honey and litharge in vinegar of the same wine, and  
straining

straining the liquid part, put a quart warm into a hoghead or tierce.

20. To remedy a bitter sour scent in wine. Boil half a peck of clean sifted barley in two quarts of water, till one half of the liquor be consumed; let it settle, and strain the thinnest part, pour it into the cask, and stir it well, but raise not the lees.

21. Wine tanged of the cask or musty. Rack it off upon the lees of rich wine of the like kind, then dry four ounces of laurel berries, that they may be beat to powder, and two ounces of steel filings; hang these in a bag to the middle of the cask, having first tinged the cask you rack it into, with a rag dipped in Brimstone, and lighted, at the end of a stick.

22. To restore wine decayed by over vent, or souring. Ferment it with the end of a flat stick, till you have moved all the parts except the lees; then pour in a pint of rectified aqua vitæ, and in ten days, being close stopped, it will be tolerably restored.

23. Wines pricked to restore. Draw it off to the lees in another cask, upon lees of a good bodied wine of the same sort, then scrape a pound of yellow bees wax into a pint of aqua vitæ, melt it over the fire, and dip a rag pretty large into it; then fire it with a brimstone match, and hold it into the cask, keeping the air out as much as possible, till it is consumed; then stop the cask close, and the matter will be effected.

24. To hinder wine from turning. Melt a pound of lead into a pail of fair water, and put it warm into the wine cask, stopping it close.

25. To take away the ill scent of wine. Stick a roller of fine wheat-flour dough full of cloves, bake it well, and hang it in the wine, within three or four inches of the bottom.

26. To meliorate small wine. Rack it on the lees of a rich wine of the same kind, and put into a hoghead a pint of the spirit of clary, and a quarter of an ounce of the sweet volatile spirit of tartar, stop it up close, and suffer it to fret on the lees.

27. To remedy roping wine. Tie a fine lawn smocked in brimstone to the cane or cock, and draw the wine off into a new cask, rack it well, and put in five or six ounces of allum powder, then stop it close, and roll it well about, so place it, and when settled, it will prove a pleasant, well tasted, and scented wine.

28. To mend the colour of white or Rensish wine. Take a gallon of new milk, put it into the cask, and mix it well with rolling, and when it is settled, put in three or four ounces of lingslase, with four ounces of fine scraped loaf sugar, then roll it pretty well again, and place it, so that in four or five days it will come to its colour in good order.

29. To make ice in summer to cool your wine. Take a gallon stone bottle, fill it with spring water hot, within a pint, then put in two ounces of refined salt petre, half an ounce of Florence orris, stop it very close, and immediately let it down into a deep cold well, where suffer it to remain three or four hours, and the water in it shall be frozen to ice, when breaking the bottle, you will have the whole lump of ice to serve your use.

30. How to make forty sorts of changes of ale drawn out of one barrel. Take ale of a good body, and when it has worked well, bottle it off, but fill not the bottle within three spoonfuls, and being ripe, as you use it fill it up with the syrup of any fruit, root, flower, or herb you have by you, for that purpose, or drop in chymical oils or waters of them, or spices, and with a little shaking the whole mass will be tinctured, and taste pleasantly of what you put in; and so you may make all sorts of physical  
Ales



Ales with little trouble, and no incumbrance, more healthful and proper than if herbs were soaked in it; or drugs, which in the pleasant entertainment will make your friends wonder how you came by such variety on a sudden.

31. To make covent garden purging purl. Slice white beet root, briony roots, and horle radish, each an ounce; coriander seed and fenna, each two ounces; flowers of sage and rosemary, each a handful; Roman wormwood, the top, a pound; bruise them grossly, and put them into a thin canvas bag which hang in a kilderkin of new ale, almost to the bottom, and in three or four days it will be fit to drink, and a full pint glass moderately purges, by breathing sweat, urine, and stool, carrying off the noxious humours, preventing diseases, enlivening the body, and corroborating the vital spirits.

32. To make ale or other liquor too new or sweet, stale or eager. Put into a gallon of the liquor eighteen or twenty drops of true spirit of salt, and it will be effected.

33. To recover sour ale. Calcine oyster shells beat them to powder, with a like quantity of chalk, and put it in a thin bag into the liquor, hanging almost to the bottom, and in twenty-four hours the work will be effected.

34. To bottle liquors well for keeping. Boil your corks, being free from spongy holes, in the grounds of beer, which make them tough, and swell in the bottle; beat them in with a mallet, and wire them down, and they will not fail your expectation.

35. To make hypocrass the best way. Take five ounces of aqua vite, two ounces of pepper, and two ounces of ginger; of cloves, and grains of paradise, each two ounces; ambergrate three grains, and of musk two grains; infuse them twenty-four hours, in a glass bottle, or pretty warm embers, and when occasion requires to use it, put a pound of  
sugar



sugar into a quart of wine or cyder, dissolve it well, and then drop three or four drops of the infusion into it, and they will make it taste richly.

36. To make lemonade. Scrape into water and sugar as much lemon peel as you think is convenient, then drop in a few drops of the essence of sulphur, cut in some small slices of lemon, and put in rose water. This is extreme cooling in hot diseases, and particularly in fevers, much comforting, and available to recovery.

37. The best way to make Butler's ale. Take fenna and polipodium each four ounces; sarsaparilla two ounces; liquorice two ounces; agrimony and maidenhair, of each a small handful; scurvygrass a quarter of a peck; bruise them grossly in a stone mortar, put them into a thin canvas bag, and hang the bag in nine or ten gallons of ale when it has well worked; and when it is three or four days old, it is ripe enough to be drawn off and bottled, or as you see fit. A pint at a time purges by sweat and urine, expelling scorbutic humours and the dropsy, removing slimy matter, gravel, and sand, prevents the stone, sweetens the blood, is good against pricking pains, and the head ach.

38. To keep figs and stone fruit sound all the year. Lay them in a large earthen pot, with a laying of their own leaves between every laying, and let them not too much crowd upon each other; then boil up spring water sweetened with honey, scumming it till no more will rise, pour it in warm, that it may be an inch or two above them, stop up the vessel close, and set it in a dry place; when you use them, put them in warm water and sugar five or six hours, and they will, in tarts and other things, have their natural taste and lustre.

39. To keep strawberries, gooseberries, currants, raspberries and such like fruit all the year. Air stone bottles well in the sun, or by the fire, and your

your fruit being well dried from all superfluous moisture, sprinkle them with scraped loaf sugar, having first freed them from the stalks and tops, and put them into the bottles, cork them down with good corks, and tie them over to keep out the air as much as possible, and then cover the bottles in a dry place with dry sand. When you use them wash them in warm water and honey, and they will retain their colour and natural taste. Thus you may do by Cherries, mulberries, plumbs, &c. but let none of these be gathered till the sun has taken the dew off them.

40. To keep all sorts of flowers almost in their perfect lustre all the year. Take an earthen glazed pot, with a close cover, air it well in the sun, then fill it with half spring water and half verjuice, and put a little bay salt into it, that may sprinkle over the bottom; put in your flowers with their long stalks, half blown, the stalks downward, and let the liquor cover the rest an inch or more; close up the vessel, and set it in a warm place, where no frost may get at it. When you take them out wash them in fair water, and hold them before a gentle fire, and they will open and spread in their proper colours.

41. To keep green peas, beans, artichokes, colliflowers, &c. all the year. Boil up spring water and salt, scum it till no more will arise, let it be so brackish that it will bear an egg, then put it into an earthen vessel, and put the things into it; stop it up close, and set it in a dry place. When you use them steep them in warm water five or six hours, and it will take out the saltiness, insomuch, that they will taste very pleasantly, and keep their true colour.

42. To pickle samphire, barbaries, green grapes, endive, succory, olives sliced, turnips, or any other roots. Boil up water and salt till it will bear an egg, put them into it warm, lay a slate over them to keep them down, and tie the earthen pot over with

oiled leather, setting them in a dry place, and  
as you may keep quinces.

43. To pickle cucumbers, broom buds, mush-  
rooms, gilliflowers, a paragus, and parsley, &c. Take  
three parts of vinegar and one of water and salt,  
fill them up with dill and such spices as you fancy,  
if no more scum will rise, then put in the things  
while the pickle is warm, keep them down with a  
plate, and cover them close. If the pickle mothers  
much, boil it up once more in the year's keeping,  
and thus you may pickle violets, primroses, cow-  
slips, or any pleasant flowers for winter fallads or  
ornishing.

44. To pickle oysters. Take the large ones, wash  
them well from the girt, parboil them well in their  
own liquor, then boil up two parts of water and salt,  
and one of vinegar, with pepper and bay leaves, a  
little mace, and a few cloves, then strain the liquor,  
and put it with the oysters, in pots or barrels close  
stopped.

45. To recover anchovies, sturgeon, or salmon,  
when decayed for loss of pickle, or rusty. Lay them  
in warm water and salt five or six hours, then boil  
in their own pickle and add new to it, scum it well,  
and put it warm to them close packed up, and so let  
them stand a month before you open them for use;  
the first bay salt and water is the proper pickle;  
the two latter bay salt and water one part, and  
vinegar two parts.

46. To recover the lost flavour of sweet oil. Take  
a handful of the powder of burnt allum, boil it in  
spring water, put the water well scummed into the  
oil, mix and stir them well together, a pretty while,  
and let the oil settle, and take its place on the top,  
scum it off, and the ill scent will be taken away,  
and remain in the water; and thus scouring oil may  
be made tolerably sweet and fit for eating, if it be  
of olives.

47. To keep fowls long, and make them tender. Have a white wine or rhenish cask set up on end in a cool cellar, cut it so that the fowl may be hanged up in it, and they will keep many days longer than otherwise.

48. To salt and dry neats, calves, sheeps, stags or hogs tongues, pork, hams, &c. Cleanse the roots from the slimy moisture, and wash them well in warm water and salt, then hang them up a day and night, after this put them into a pickle of water and bay salt two days and nights, then take them out and rub them with salt petre in all parts, then cover them with common salt, and at a weeks end pick them, well stretched and pressed out, into a kiln of sun oak loft to dry, and the best fire in this case saw dust, which gives them a good scent and colour and thus you may do with pork hams, to make them resemble Westphalia hams, and come little short of them in taste and colour.

49. To keep dead fish long. Roll them in whey bran, and lay them on a stone pavement in a cool cellar, or underground kitchen, cover them lightly with flags, grass, or rushes, and they will keep sweet a week, even in the summer season.

50. To make vinegar of any sorts of flower roots, or herbs, whereby it shall be tinged. To do this, dry your flowers, &c. in the sun, that the superfluous moisture may be exhausted, and then freeing them from stalks, whites, strings, and thier rind, moderately beat them in warm water, then hang them in a bag in good white wine vinegar, and the vinegar, by its acid quality, will take of the essence, and taste of the flower, &c. very pleasantly.

51. To make curious pastes of all sorts of fruit flowers, herbs, roots, &c. Take out the stones, kernels, seeds, and pare those that require it, then boil them in fair water sweetened with sugar into

pulp, and strain it through a course linen cloth, and to ten pounds of pulp put six pounds of sugar; then boil them together, with well stirring, over a moderate fire; then drop them on a tin plate finely covered with sugar, turn them and let them dry, then keep them in a stove, or over an oven usually heated, that they may remain dry; and thus you may do by any thing that will be reduced by boiling, to a pulp; and if they grow moist, sprinkle them over with fine sugar, and put them into an oven after it is drawn.

52. To make artificial wine of any ripe fruit. Cleanse them from the stalks, stones, tops, and seed, press out the juice, boil it up with a little white wine, and scum it well; then being cool, scrape in loaf sugar; the eagerer the juice, the more; then draw it off from its settlings, and bottle it up, putting in a lump of loaf sugar, and some cloves and mace grossly bruised, into each bottle for it to feed on.

53. To preserve apples or pears from specking or rotting. Dip their stalks in melted pitch, and rub the fruit over with the juice of spearmint, and hang them up by the stalks, that they touch not each other, and so that the air may freely come at them, but no rain or damp mists, and so they will keep very long.

54. To make vinegar presently. Take white or greenish wine, and steep the slices of beet roots in it; suffer it to simmer over a gentle fire a little, then let it to cool, and in three hours it will be tolerable vinegar for use; and by soaking beaten grass in strong white wine vinegar twenty-four hours, then rolling it up in pellets, and drying them, you may have vinegar at all times, for having these about you, dissolve one of them in a little wine of cyder, and it will become vinegar.

55. To have double gilliflowers of any seed. Put the seed of a single gilliflower into a bean, that the sprout or spire is taken from, so that the bean may

not grow; stop the hole close with soft wax, and set the bean in convenient fat mould, and the gilliflower seed, as the bean rots, springing up, will produce double flowers, large and beautiful.

56. To make pinks or gilliflowers of a curious blue or purple. Slit a succory root, and place in it the root of your flower, so place it in a convenient bed, and cover it with light mould, and drawing a vital nourishment from that root, when the pink, &c. grows up, it will produce a blue flower.

57. To make a sallad grow up in two or three hours. Take lettice and spinage seed, and soak them in warm oil the space of half an hour, then have fat earth in a hot bed to sow them in, covering them very lightly over with mould, and they will spring up to admiration, and presently leaf.

THE END OF THE THIRTEENTH BOOK.



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THE  
FOURTEENTH BOOK  
OF  
NOTABLE THINGS.

I.

TO make yellow amber a transparent white. Put a pound of pieces of yellow amber in a strong earthen cucurbit, sprinkle under and over it two pound of sal gem, or transparent bay salt, then pour on as much spring water as is convenient to dissolve the salt, which being dissolved, pour on as much river water, and boil them up in an alembic without a neck, the space of four or five hours, and it will be effected.

2. To make china ink, or a curious black. Take an ounce of lamblack, half an ounce of peach black, and one drachm of burnt endive, with a moiety of leaf water, and another part of new milk, then add a little gum arabic, and being well beaten, form the mass into tablets for your use.

3. To make a lasting walnut grain on any white wood. The wood being very smooth, spread upon it seven or eight lays of strong glue till it become shining, then quickly give a good many blows with a wooden brush well wet in fair water, and the work will be perfected to admiration.

4. To make sashes for windows, as clear and transparent as glass. Take the finest vellum or blank-skin, without knots or flaws, sceth it with fine

powder of pumicestone well sifted, and having stretched the skin on a frame a little wet, and let it dry in the shade, that it may the better stretch; then take two parts of nut oil, and one of linseed a little glass finely beaten, and two parts of fair water; let them boil together in a glass on a tile, presently near the fire, till the water is evaporated; then with a brush lay it on the fashes, and dry them moderately in the sun, and they will be very clear and transparent, giving a true and more certain light to do business by, than glass.

5. To counterfeit red coral. Take the smoothest part of the horn of an ox, rasp it fine, then make a strong lye of wood ashes, and put the horn into it for five days, then take it out, and add to it some vermillion dissolved in water; so put it over the fire to jelly and thicken, and form your figures with it in moulds, in such shapes as you please, and when they are put in cold water they will harden, and be proper for use.

6. An admirable secret to preserve health. Take a handful of the tops of rue or herbgrass, a few aniseeds, a walnut, a dry fig, and a little bay salt beat them together into a conserve, with the powder of fine white sugar candy, and eat as much as a hazel nut fasting every morning.

7. To freshen salt pottage. Put a handful of wheat flour into the pot, letting it simmer a quarter of an hour over a gentle fire.

8. To make any coloured hair black. Take warm oil of Tartar, dip a sponge in it, and rub over the teeth of your comb with it, and comb your head in the sun or by the fire; then being dry, wash your head over with hyssop water, which will take away the scent of the oil, and in six or seven days so doing, the hair will be a curious black.

9. To make hair grow. Take the tops of hemp near seeding and seeth them in fair spring water  
dustin

dusting in a little wheat bran, and wash the head or parts where you would have hair grow, with the decoction warm, and it will grow long and very thick.

10. To whiten teeth. Take powder of a fine pumicestone, well sifted through a lawn, and rub your teeth with a fine small brush, then wash them with white wine wherein sage hath been well boiled, and it will make your teeth as white, in a few times doing, as ivory, and fasten them.

11. To take any deforming spots out of the face. Take the roots of sharp-pointed dock, and malk melons, each two pound; salt of nitre half an ounce; white tartar two ounces; vinegar or lemon juice a pint; bruise them grossly, and distil a water from them in an alembic, and by washing with it, it will take out all deforming spots.

12. To make a wrinkled face smooth. Cast powder of myrrh on a heated plate of iron, then sprinkle it with white wine, that the fume may better rise, and binding up your forehead, hold your face over it at some distance, and in so doing several times, the fume will fill the empty pores, and cause the smoothness in the skin.

13. To prevent marks of the small pox, or take them away when pitted. Take the lungs of a calf, parboil them, and press out all the moisture, then mix it with a double quantity of barrows grease, and two ounces of the juice of celandine, and one of wormwood; boil these up into a thin ointment, and anoint the face with it.

14. An excellent water to perfume rooms that are ill scented. Take storax calamita, benjamin, cloves, and mastich, bruise a like quantity of each grossly, infuse them in strong aqua vitæ, or spirit of wine, and distil them in a glass alembic till the water becomes red; then add a grain of musk; and a little

of this sprinkled in a chamber will scent it curiously and drive away all noisome creatures.

15. To make rabbits come out of their holes without a ferret. Take powder of orpiment and quick sulphur, bind them in a piece of parchment and set fire to it, the ball being placed at the end of a pole, put it into the burrow on the windy side that the smoke may drive downward, and as soon as they smell it they will fly out of the holes on the other side, so that, placing a net, you may easily take them.

16. To whiten linen cloth well. Spread the cloth on clean grass, and wet it well by casting water on it with scoops in a sun-shiny day, do so as often as it dries; then dissolve allum and chalk in brim water, boil the cloth in it, then rinse it well, and buck it out; so by this means, it will be curious white and soft.

17. To take out spots of rosin, pitch, tar, or grease, in hats or garments. Take the finest oil of turpentine, and with a feather rub over the place and as it dries, or evaporates, the grease will vanish with it, and the others may be gently rubbed off with a hard brush.

18. To powder a fresh goose whilst she is roasting. Grate some fine bread, and make it up into a lump with half a pound of butter and two handfuls of fine salt; put it into the belly of the goose, and when she is spitted tie the neck and vent close to the spit, as she roasts the butter melting by force of the heat will carry the salt through her in all parts, and the bread sustaining the body of both, that they may pass with more leisure, and by this means she will eat as well as if she was powdered a month.

19. To make artificial claret. Distil the juice or water of clary in a cold still, one part of red-streak cyder, half a part of malaga raisins bruised in a mortar six pounds, and the fat mother of good claret one pound;

ound; cover them close in a vessel fourteen or fifteen days, then draw off the liquor into another vessel, and to every two gallons add half a pint of the Juice of Mulberries and a pint of the spirit of clary, then take the whites of two new laid eggs, three spoonfuls of flour, and two drachms of Ibis-plas; beat them well together, and put them to the liquor, so add two pounds of the syrup of clary, and it will refine down, and become very rich; then you may add more cyder to fill up your cask, and in a months time it will not be distinguished, by a good palate, from the best French claret.

20. To make artificial malaga and canary. Take a rich malaga cask, hoop it, and trim it up strong, at the head be out, to which fit a close cover, that may be taken off at pleasure, set it in a warm place, and fill it with spring or conduit water well settled, and strained from the dross; to every gallon of water add six pounds of the best new malaga raisins grossly bruised, and sprinkle on every twenty gallons a handful of calx vive, and so, close covered, let it continue four or five days, that it may ferment and purge, pressing the raisins down when they float; and when it has stood a month, tap the vessel five inches above the bottom, and taste it if it be rich of the raisins, if not, let it stand till it is; then put to every gallon a pint of aqua vitæ, and a pint of good malaga; draw it off into a malaga cask on the lees, and it will, when settled be a rich wine; and with it, dashing white wine or mellow cyders, you may make it pass well for canary. And after this manner, or on a body of cyder, you may make other wines, as well as the vintners and their coopers put together.

21. To make cray fish red. Rub them over with warm aqua vitæ, and they will immediately turn red, though alive; and for a pretty trick, place some of the live ones in a dish among the boiled ones,



And when the guests go to handle them at the table and taking up a sprawling live one, they will start and wonder at it as much, as the story goes, when Dr Faustus by enchantment made a boiled calf's head bleat at the table, as the students were cutting it up.

22. To preserve fresh lard. Boil up the lard with a little very tart verjuice, till the verjuice is consumed in the boiling, then pour it into glazed earthen pots or hog's bladders, keep it close in a dry place and it will remain untainted by must, or any other ill scent, many years.

23. To preserve silver bright on wood, &c. Take water glue, and gently go over the silver with pencil, and it will also preserve it from redness plaister.

24. To make a glue to hold against fire or water. Mix a handful of quick lime in four ounces of linseed oil, boil them to a good thickness, then spread it on tin plates in the shade, and it will become exceeding hard, but may be easily dissolved over a fire as glue, and will effect the business to admiration.

25. To make aqua fortis for Etching or any other use. Put mercury on a copper-plate, and evaporate it over fresh coals, then bruise an ounce of green copperas, and as much verdigrease, with a handful of bay salt on the same place, after that, scrape them off clean, and put them into a pint of strong vinegar; then set the earthen pot you put them into, in warm water for about an hour, and pour off the liquid part by inclination, for your use.

26. To clean silver or gold lace. Lay it smooth on a fine woollen carpet, and brush it free from dust, then burn rock allum and beat it into fine powder, and sift it through a lawn sieve, then with a fine brush rub it over the lace, and in twice or thrice doing, it will take off the tarnish, and restore it to its first brightness, if it be not too much worn on the threads.

27. To



27. To recover the true colour of black cloth or silk when decayed. Boil the leaves of a forward summer fig tree in rain or river water, till a third part be consumed, in this water wash your cloth or silk, and then rince it, or brush it over with a little allum water, and it will be restored.

28. To make ink to rub out at pleasure. Burn flax so that it may be rather mouldered then burned to ashes, then grind it with a muller on a stone, putting a little aqua vitæ to it, then mix it with a little weak gum water, and what you write, though it seem fair, may be rubbed or washed out.

29. To make worms immediately come out of the ground. Boil an ounce of verjuice in a quart of vinegar, and sprinkle a little on the ground where you suppose their beds are, and it will so disturb them, that they will immediately appear on the surface.

30. Writing that cannot be read without putting the paper in water. Take the juice of spurge laurel, put into it a little water wherein allum has been dissolved, and if you write with it, it will appear as nothing on the paper, but being put into water, the letters will appear plain and legible. The like you may do with onion and citron juice; but then you must not put the paper in water, but hold it to the fire, and the writing will appear.

31. To make one wake or sleep. Dry the head of a toad, cut off suddenly whilst she is alive, and this burnt to powder, and sewed up in a little bag, laid to the mole of the head, will cause sleep; but if laid to the pit of the stomach, it will keep the party waking.

32. To keep one from growing over fat. Take the kernels of heart or duke cherries, boil them till they swell and the skin comes off, then beat them in a mortar, with fine sugar and a little juice of carduus, make them into a little confectionary cakes, and eat two or three in a morning fasting.

33. To make a handkerchief all in a flame, and not to burn. Dip it in brandy or pretty strong Aquavitæ, and hold it over the flame of a candle or paper whilst it takes fire, and it will spread all over it as a sheet of flame, but the spirituous matter consuming the moist part that remains, will put it out to the amazement of those that are ignorant of what is done to the handkerchief, who will, as it is reported by mother Shipton, that was used no otherways, take it for conjuration, to see cloth on a furious flame, and then not so much as singed.

34. To hold fire in one's hand without burning. Rub your hands with a good mixture of oil of Vitriol, juice of Plantain, and strong Vinegar, and you may lay a piece of lighted Charcoal in the palm of your hand, without feeling any sensible heat.

35. To make a candle that no wind will put out. Run a small wick dipt in brimstone and salt through a small reed, then cover the reed with wax or tallow, and as fast as it blows out, it will by the virtue of the Brimstone and Salt petre, light again of itself, to admiration.

36. To make a strong wind blow out of a pail of water. Empty an egg by making little holes at both ends, dry the shell well, and fill it with the powder of quick lime, and powder of brimstone, each a like proportion, then stop the holes close with soft wax, and putting it into the water, it will in a little time, send forth blasts, as if blown from a large pair of bellows, which by the ignorant will be supposed to be done by enchantment.

37. To melt any metal in a nut shell, without burning the shell. Take half an ounce of sulphur, two ounces of salt petre, an ounce of oak sawdust, and of any other dry wood half an ounce; beat them all as fine as possible, and fill a strong walnut shell with the powder, to the brim; then put a piece of gold or silver on it small, and not very thick, and

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set fire to the powder, and put more powder over the metal as the fire decays, and in a little time you will have the metal melted at the bottom of the shell, and the shell only a little scorched.

38. To make ink that will vanish in twenty-four hours. Boil nut galls bruised, in aqua vitæ, and put some Roman vitriol and Sal armoniæ to it, and when cold, dissolve a little gum arabic, and it will effect your desire. This is an excellent ink for Lovers that would not have their letters seen when dropt, or carelessly mislaid, but I would not have it practised in knavish matters, to cheat honest men.

*A Help to Discourse.*

Q. WHAT is the use or chief end of Writing Books?

A. To increase knowledge, confirm judgment, compare times past with the present, and draw use out of both for the future.

Q. Which is the best Book extant in the whole World?

A. The Holy Scriptures of the old and new Testament.

Q. How must the Scriptures be read, that we may profit by them?

A. Unless they be read with that Holy Spirit by which they were written, and that with humility, and desire to know, and be governed by it, they cannot be understood, but remain as a dead letter in the efficacy thereof, as St. Gregory saith.

Q. How many chapters doth this Book contain?

A. The old Testament 777, the new 260, the Apocrypha 1210; in the old Testament 23203 verses.

Q. Are there not several Books of Scripture supposed to be lost?

A. Yes;

A. Yes; a Book of the Chronicles of the king of Judah, the third epistle to the Corinthians, the third epistle of Peter, the Book of Henoth, Iddo and Gad Seers. Samuel wrote a book of the office and instruction of a king. Solomon wrote a book of 3000 Parables and 5090 songs, also the nature of trees, plants, and herbs, from the Cedar to the Hyfop.

Q. Are the Scriptures the principal ground of all truth and knowledge, or the adequate primary rule of faith and manners?

A. They are a declaration of the fountain but not the fountain itself, therefore not to be esteemed the principal ground of all truth and knowledge, nor yet the primary adequate rule of faith and manners; but as they give a true and faithful account of the first foundation, they are, and ought to be esteemed a secondary rule, subordinate to the spirit, from which they have their excellency and certainty; for it is by the inward testimony of the spirit we know them to be true; so they testify that the spirit is that guide by which all holy men are led into truth, Jo. 16, xiii. Rom. 8, xiv. So that, according to the scripture, the spirit is the first and principal lead; for seeing we believe the scriptures, because they proceed from the spirit, therefore, the spirit is more originally and principally the rule.

Q. What Book ought we often to read and meditate in?

A. The Book of conscience, or of the heart; turn in there, and thou wilt see the frame of thy spirit, and rejoice if thou knowest God to be thy Lord and Ruler, who exerciseth loving kindness and judgment, and righteousness in the earth.

*Short Sayings.*

IF thou wouldst conquer thy weakness, thou must never gratify it.

No Man is compelled to evil, his consent only makes it his.

The

The Devils know abundance, and are not obedient, so never the better for it, nor shall our knowledge better us, without obedience.

To be like Christ, is to be a Christian; and Regeneration is the only way to the kingdom of God; let us to-day hear his voice, and not harden our hearts, who speaks to us many ways; by the scriptures, in our hearts, by his servants and his providences; and the sum of all, is holiness and charity.

Q. What three things are those, that he which often remembers, shall seldom do amiss?

A. That above there is an ear that heareth all, an eye that beholds all, and a book wherein all our offences are written.

St. Aufelm says, remember at thy right hand shall thy sins be accusing; at thy left hand infinite devils expecting; under thee, the furnace of Hell burning; above, an angry Judge; within thee, thy conscience tormenting; without thee, the world flaming, where only the just shall be saved; whence to fly it shall be impossible, to continue still intolerable, therefore, while time is, prevent that, that in time will be; for if time be not prevented, it will be repented.

The first inventor of Printing in Europe, was one John Guttemberg, a German, about the year of our Lord 1440. At Harleam it is said to be first practised, and at Mentz perfected. Tully de Officiis is said to be the first Book ever printed.

The first inventor of guns is said to be one Bartholomew Swart, friar, in the year 1330.

The first invention of Paper and Parchment was in Egypt, and made of thin slices of sedgy woods, growing on the banks of Nilus, called Papyrus, from whence it took its name. The author's name that made paper first, is not known; but Parchment is said to be made first by one Attalus, at Pagamena, but is not certainly known.

The



The inventors of letters, Tacitus says, was the Egyptians, from whence it has its name; but it is not certainly known.

Short hand is said to be invented by Mecænas, a great favourite of Augustus Cæsar, but is uncertain; Shelton, Metcalf, Rich, have now brought it to great perfection.

The inventor of Ships and Shipping, made out was Noah.

The inhabitants of Sidon are said to be the first makers of glass, about the year 662. One Benauit brought the mystery of making glass into England, which now is improved to that degree, we out-do all people in the art of glass work.

*Directions to write Letters.*

THE occasion of writing Letters is various, and oft requires soundness of judgment, and an apt coherence, that may win upon the affections of the reader, to comply with what is desired.

By Letters we may express our minds more pleasing than by words, especially by words unpremeditated we are able.

Next, consider well to whom you direct your letters, and on what occasion, and let your style be suitable; but let your style be honest, easy and intelligible. If you write to learned and ingenious persons, suit your style accordingly if you can; to those of mean capacities, let your words and phrases be plain and easy. But precedents being more edifying than precepts, I shall lay down such brief rules and directions, that may be useful both in particular and in general.

First, In Letters of business there is no standing rule to direct you, but they must be directed as the matters require; but observe, that the matter of your business be chiefly in the body of your letter.

Secondly, In Letters accusatory, you ought to consider well, lest you accuse or charge the party with faults;



faults; as pride, disdain, ingratitude, or neglect; or any other vice, I say, than what you are certain you can make good, if there be occasion; and in the expression be not too vehement, lest it be construed to be prejudice and malice, and if harsh words be inserted, smooth them with more temperate ones, and bring them off as civilly as may be, that truth may be more visible than anger.

Thirdly, Letters of excuse ought to be tempered with softness, sorrow, and submission, to gain the good will and favour of the party you write to.

Fourthly, Letters of exhortation, or exhortatory, are to exhort or admonish he or they you write, to do or not to do as the matter requires, persuading to a holy life, or against vice, or the like; and here observe, that your expressions be moderate, and not vehement or violent, lest it give disgust; it not being again you desire, but winning of the party you aim at.

Fifthly, Letters of reproof is to shew the party offending his faults either omisive or commissive; and that they may be made sensible of the heinousness of them, that they may repair them what they may, being shamed into an acknowledgment, and so may be more careful for the future not to offend.

Sixthly, Letters petitionary, or to sue for what you are in need of, ought to be written with great submission, and your necessity urged as strongly as will bear, and in a moving stile; setting forth your want, and the advantage that will accrue if your expectations are answered, with what convenient speed their pleasure shall think meet, submitting to the discretion of the party you write unto.

Seventhy, In Letters of assistance you may insinuate your extraordinary concern, and sense of the party suffering, and how willing or ready you are, to use your utmost diligence, to contribute towards his relief, protesting your zeal to serve or stand by him, as an unshaken friend in the adversity befallen him.

Eighthly,

Eighthly, Letters of excuse or thanks, or not perhaps being capable to make suitable returns for favours and kindness received, therefore ought to be writ in an obliging and acknowledged stile, extolling their goodness moderately, promising what lies in your weak performance, to recompence such weighty favours, (as they may be) proceeding purely from their condescending goodness towards you and not any desert (perhaps) that could move them to it.

Ninthly, In Letters of consolation, you are to use reasons and arguments of administering comfort, shewing how much you bear a part in it; yet since afflictions are so frequent, and many times absolutely necessary or not to be avoided, we ought to look on them as sent from God, to humble us for our good; and that all sorrow, except godly sorrow, is hurtful to nature and can avail nothing; you may then add your dissuasion from it, mixed with consolation and comfort as the nature of the thing requires.

Tenthly, Letters of rejoicing, or congratulatory is to rejoice with your friend upon what real occasion or advantage has happened to him; as in prosperity of affairs, recovery from sickness, happy marriage coming to an estate, or the like.

Eleventhly, In Letters of advice or council, consider whom you give the advice, and let it be suited according as the occasion requires; and deliver your opinion with gravity and sobriety, weighing your arguments, against which there may be no material objections. Be not hasty to give advice, unless really desired, and then you may do it so far as you perceive it proper.

Twelfthly, In Letters of commendation; in that case, insinuate a just character of the person you commend, in case of service, marriage, trust, or the like, that he may be responsible for what you write that no after disgrace, or loss of friendship, may rebound to your prejudice.

Thirteenthly, Letters of threatening ought to be used very seldom, or never; but when they are, they ought to be full of resentments of injury, in an angry stile, to terrify the person to a submission; on that, otherwise, he must give satisfaction for the wrong done to your estate, name, friend, or person; but use not unseemly expressions, lest your passion be greater than the offence.

Fourteenthly, Letters of command are where you have a power on the person to whom you write, as a father from a son, a prince from his subjects, a master from his servant; and be sure let the thing commanded be in the party's power, and lawful to be done.

*Monthly Observations throughout the Year.*

*Of what is to be done in the Orchard, Kitchen Garden, and Flower Garden.*

*January.*

IN your Orchard. This month lay bare the roots of your fruit trees in open weather, nourish them with good rotten soil; prune those trees that are to stand, and transplant the younger; prune and nail up your walled fruit; now cut the vines close; moss the trees that are encumbered, with a copper scraper; gather cions and grafts, and turn your dunged ground.

In the Kitchen Garden. Lay heaps of good mould, mixed with dung, to rot against Spring, for your use; and if the weather be open, set early peas and beans, sow the seeds of Radish, Spinage, Charvil, Lettice, Corn Sallad, and make up your Hot-beds to set things in, that are to be forced, and come out of their natural season.

In the Flower Garden. Now is the time to preserve the best July Flowers and Auriculas from snow

snow and over much wet, by laying the pots or boxes on one side they are planted in; support matt coverings over them, on hoops arch-ways, about a foot from them; yet if the Sun shine clear once a week air them, by opening them in the middle of the day but by no means forget to cover them again ere the Sun be much declined; and now and then loosen the mould, and scatter fresh, mixed with a little dung on the top.

### *February*

In the Orchard. Take care to cover the roots of your fruit trees that were laid open the month before; plant, if the weather be open; and toward the latter end of the month graft pears, apples, plumbs, cherries, and cleanse the trees of defects left undone in the last month.

In the Kitchen Garden. Continue to sow and set beans and pease, radish, parsnips, and asparagus remove cabbage plants and potatoes, gerusalem artichokes; winter early colliflowers; sow parsley, spinage, and other pot herbs that will endure the weather; raise hot beds for musk melons and cucumbers, &c. sow the seeds in them at full moon, sleeping them in a little warm milk; you may put three seeds in a hole, cover them till they come above ground, then air them as soon as the sun is favourable, but cover them at other times.

In the Flower Garden. Sow in mellow earth auricula seeds in pots, but not too thick; keep your choice flowers in pots or cases, warm, with tilted coverings. The weather being open, this month you may plant early anemonies. sow choice seeds in warm mellow mould, and keep every thing, as much as may be, from too much wet, and cutting sharp air.

### *March.*

In the Orchard. Proceed to graft choice fruits, as Nectarines, Apricots, Wall Plumbs, Peaches, and the

be like ; raise the earth about the roots of choice  
 trees, lay layers of young sprouts, cutting them un-  
 derneath, that they may take root ; enrich the earth  
 you lay them in, that they may do it soon ; stake  
 and bind up the weak shrubs and plants that are apt  
 to be much shaken and loosened by the wind.

In the kitchen garden. Set slips of sage, rose-  
 mary, lavender, and thyme ; sow leeks, raddish, en-  
 dive, succory, parsnip, beets, skirrets, sorrel, parsley,  
 angelica, burrage, charvil, lettuce, onions, garlic,  
 muscadin, pease, carrots, turnips, cabbage, marjoram,  
 fennel, and fennel ; string strawberry beds, place  
 staves over your melons and cucumber plants, till  
 you remove them from the hot-beds ; transplant me-  
 dicinal herbs.

In the flower garden. Sow sweet-williams, au-  
 riculas, wall flowers, stock gilliflowers, candy tufts,  
 Venus looking-glass, French honeysuckles, cowslips  
 and primrose seeds, lark heels, champions, lichins,  
 campanula, Indian scabious, pink or gilliflower seed,  
 &c. And in your hot-beds, French marigolds,  
 geranium, nestratum indicum, Mirabula peruana, the  
 sensible humble plant, &c. Transplant gilliflowers  
 and auriculas, if the weather be favourable ; weed  
 after gentle shower ; earth-up unremoved gilliflowers  
 and auriculas.

*April.*

In the orchard. Cut cions for grafts, take suc-  
 cions from the roots of grown trees, earth-up the  
 trees pretty high, smother your orchard in the even-  
 ing with wet hay or straw, scattering pitch and  
 lime-stone on it, to prevent insects biting off the ten-  
 der buds, and cold morning frosts from nipping them.

In the kitchen garden. Sow hyssop, marjoram,  
 basil, thyme, lettuce, scurvy-grass, winter savory ;  
 transplant shrubs after a shower ; sow radish, marigolds, car-  
 nations,



nations, &c. slip artichoaks, lavender, thyme, ro-  
mary; set French beans, and remove tender shrubs.

In the flower garden. The season now requires you to ply your task to the purpose; continue hot-beds for exoticks, that without them cannot be brought to perfection, and remove them not into the air, till the common earth can give them a sufficient warmth; take out Indian tube-roses, and divide their off sets from them; but beware, in doing this you break not the phangs; put them in natural rich earth in pots, so plunge your pots in a hot-bed, moderately warm, but water them not till they spring up; in dry weather when they are well sprung water them freely, and, blowing in August, they will produce a curious flower; shade your best tulips from too much heat of the sun, as also your feeding auriculas, or the latter will go near to die if any of them be stripped, remove them from the rest, lest they infect them, and make them change their natural colours; and this month continue weeding.

### *May.*

In the orchard. Begin to inoculate, as you find your buds prompt and ready, which take off the middle sprout; smock your orchard still as before for now flies and caterpillars are much abroad.

In the kitchen garden. Thin your sallading and other herbs, that what remains may grow more kindly and flourish better; leave the strawberry beds that the flowers and knit berries may have the better benefit to the sun; strow lime and pot ashes to destroy insects in the partitions, alleys, or sides of the beds or furrows.

In the flower garden. Transplant flos africana, amaranthus, nasturtium indicum, mirabilia, peruviana, and such like choice flowers; gather the seeds of anemonies as the dew rises, lest it be lost by the



winds blowing it away; sow hot aromatic herbs, plant stock gilliflowers in beds, and suffer not weeds to seed.

*June.*

In the orchard. Inoculate apricots, nectarines, peaches, cherries, apples, plumbs, pears, and gather such fruits as the season produces, for drying, candying, or preserving, for the present use of your table.

In the kitchen garden. Gather such herbs as you would keep dry, for use all the year, in the full of the moon, when the sun has dried the wet from them: sow lettuce, charvel, radish; distil aromatic plants; water well after sun-set.

In the flower garden. Transplant autumnal cyclamen, gather the ripe seeds of choice flowers, inoculate jessamine, roses, and rose shrubs; take up anemones, ranuncula, and tulip roots, so keeping them in dry boxes or sand, that they do not mould nor rot, till you may replant them; lay July flowers, which will in six weeks strike root, so that you may transplant them into light loam earth, mixed with good rotten soil, and in the winter to save room; preserve them from too much wet; and what good gilliflowers are now blown, preserve them for seed, suffering them to have but a few layers, so the pods will be filled with the fairer seed; take not seed from those that break their pods, and ere you gather it, observe the sun has well ripened it.

*July.*

In the orchard. Water young plants and layers of trees; prune peaches and apricots, leaving the most proper shoots for bearing, so that they may commodiously spread on the wall; stop the luxuriant branches of vines, at the second joint above the fruit.

In the Kitchen Garden. Set sweet herbs you would have run to seed; sow lettice, radish, charvil and other fallad, that may recruit the stock that is wasted.

In the Flower Garden. Slip stocks and other woody plants and Flowers; lay myrtles, jessamines and other greens, and make trial of orange trees for if they take, they will certainly be more during and less subject to be hurt by cold; lay gilliflowers that were not ready for it before, and cut off withered stalks or flowers; clip box if out of order; sow many seeds in fine sifted rich earth in beds or boxes; take up early autumnal cyclamens, and as soon as may be, replant them in fit soil; gather early cyclamen seeds, and presently sow it in pots; the end of this month sift your off set beds of tulips, also for anemonies, ranunculas, &c. so that they may be well prepared for replanting with such things as you have ready in pots, or to set in natural ground till the next season, as mirabila, peruviana, nasturtium Indicum; and observe that every thing in your garden be well cleansed and ordered.

*August.*

In the Orchard. Take away branches that are incumbring or superfluous; prune suckers; and if you inoculate in this month, let it be early.

In the Kitchen Garden. Sow colliflowers and cabbages for winter, plant also marigolds, corn fallad, lettice, parsnips, carrots, onions, spinage, angelica, curled endive, scurvy-grass, columbine, lark heels, iron-coloured Fox gloves, hollihocks and the like; transplant lettice for winter store, take up full grown onions, garlick, &c. gather pot-herbs for keeping all the winter, and to preserve others growing, clip them about a handful high before the full moon; sow charvil and purslain, and gather the ripe seeds or berries of shrubs.

## OF NOTABLE THINGS.

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In the Flower Garden. Transplant bulbs of lilies and other bulbous roots that are to remain in the ground; and now you may securely remove and destroy perennal greens, new earth auricula pots, transplant and divide their roots into a light rich earth, do the like by oxlips and choice primroses, also campions or lichins, calcidonices; transplant seedling anemonies; set spider-wort, colchicums, and saxifragias, and begin to make up your garden for the winter.

### *September.*

In the Orchard. In dry weather begin to gather ripe winter fruit; do it not till the sun has exhales the moisture, for if so, they will speck and rot; have dry loft to lay them in, in wheat straw or shavings; and do not gather them in gathering, for that rots them.

In the Kitchen Garden. You may continue to sow English spinach, lettuce, and winter herbs; transplant most herbs proper for eating or medicines, also asparagus roots, strawberries, and artichokes; clear your alleys, and turn up vacant ground.

In the Flower Garden. Take care of the choice plants and flowers, and cover such as you remove, put in the conservatory before the end of the month, when the weather come sharp; and thus preserve your autumn syriacum, cistus, nocte olens germanicum, carnalis, choice ranunculas, seedling arbutus, anemonies, the covering of matt or canvas being warm or close but archways a foot above them, not to press or injure them; place them, if in pots or tubs, against a south wall, and let them stand some time in the middle of the day, when the sun shines till April. This month plant tulips, and all bulbous roots that are not very choice, but the choicest reserve to the end of the next month; sow auriculas, crocus, cowslips, primrose seeds, fritillaries.

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tarile and tulip seeds, and scatter a little unslak lime, or powder of brimstone among the mould, prevent insects from destroying seed.

*October.*

In the Orchard. This month prune what is wanting, loosen the earth about the roots of trees, but not bare them; pour water mixed with rich dung about the roots of young trees, the better to enable them against the cold; plant and transplant such trees as have their leaves fallen off; also transplant wet trees that are of two years grafting or more. At the end of this month you may lay bare the roots of old unthriving trees, or such as bloom over hastily or have their fruit dry; the best time is in the moon's decreasing; set cions before gathered and kept in sand till now; set them three inches deep, the sharp ends uppermost; cover them with straw or straw against cold blasts, but in the spring remove them.

In the Kitchen Garden. Sow still winter fall-seeds and roots; dig and trench the ground, laying it light in ridges, that the frost may mellow it; prepare dung in the trenches, to mix with the mould in the spring, and trench your alleys for the rain or for water to pass away, that it may not lie sobbing and cause sterility in the earth.

In the Flower Garden. Set such choice tulips as are not yet disposed of, sow also their seeds; plant anemones and auriculas in prepared earth, and soon as they appear above ground, cover them from the frost, or they die; remove the choicest gladioli flowers, where they may be sheltered from wet and sharp winds; trim them up with fresh mould, and cover such as cannot be removed, lest the snow destroy them.

*November.*

In the Orchard. Be careful to supply your nursery with stocks for grafting; bare roots of old fruit trees, and lay warm dung about them; moss and prune.

In the Kitchen Garden. Turn up the melon and cucumber ground mixed with dung, lay the mould in ridges, that it may mellow against spring; trench and fit up your ground designed for artichokes; crop asparagus, and cover it well with long dung or wet litter, and prepare your beds to plant it in the spring; sow and set early pease and beans.

In the Flower Garden. Cover peeping ranunculas, and sow auricula seeds; plant fibrous roots, as aletea, frutax, roses, syringas, lilax, &c. and see that no tender roots that cannot be conveniently removed be uncovered.

*December.*

In the Orchard. Plant vines and stocks for grafting; prune trees that are well grown, and standards, also wall trees bearing fruit.

In the Kitchen Garden. You may continue to set or sow early pease or beans; trench ground, and dung it, that so you may make commodious borders in the spring. You may now, if the weather be open, transplant young fruit trees, such as be hardy, but not those that are too much subject to be pierced by the cold winds.

In the Flower Garden. Take care that your anemones, ranunculas, and gilliflowers that are choice, be not exposed to the wet sharp winds, or biting frosts; but if the weather be open, set the best ranunculas in a bed of old rotten thatch or straw, which having been mixed with choice mould, is



rotted and near turned to earth, with good mould above and below them; set, in a rich loamy mould, the best anemonies; let it be finely sifted through a wire sieve, and this done, you will have time to refresh yourself, and for a while rest from your labour, to enjoy, in due season, the profit and pleasure of it.

*Curiosities.*

TAKE small rochel, or coniac wine, and put a few drops of extracted oil of wormwood into it, and brew it out of one pot into another, and this is neat and wholesome for the body.

Oil of sage, a few drops tempered with your butter, when taken out of the churn, till it is strong enough in taste to your own liking, this is wholesome, and exceeds the green herb. Cinnamon, mace, and clove butter, is made the same way.

Also, if you mingle any of the aforesaid oils with your curds, before you press out the whey, you shall feel the same pleasant in the taste of your cheese. in the which you may easily mingle some rose leaves, or give them the taste, smell, and colour of any flower at your pleasure.

There is also a trick in making a cheese, without putting the same into any press, only by giving the same a gentle peize, whereby the whey that runs from the curds will be as thin as water, and carry no substance with it; and so your cheese will be much better, and bigger, than it otherwise would be:—  
Plat's Jewel House.

To save lime, and build cheap. A load of lime, two loads of soap ashes, one load of loam, and one load of Woolwich sand, makes as good mortar as with lime, and it is as cheap again. Also loam and soap ashes tempered and wrought together in-  
stead



head of mortar. This, Sir Hugh Plat says, has been tried sixty times, to his knowledge, to be true whatever some people may say.—Jew. House, p. 74.

*Another.*

Temper ox blood and fine clay together, and lay the same in a floor or wall, and it will become very strong and a binding substance. It is much used in Italy I am told. It makes smooth, glistering, and hard floors, or to plaister walls with.

To keep a gloss on Spanish leather shoes a long time. Take lamblack tempered with oil of almonds, or other sweet oil.

To help smoaking chimnies. If the chimnies be large, and carry some good length and breadth with them, then may you erect and build a false back and sides to your smoaking chimnies, so as there may be a distance of three or four inches between the old back and the new; raise this new work a foot above the mantle tree.

Tinder and match, to make a new kind and sweet way. Take fine deal-board shavings, light them, then put out as you do rag tinder, when they are almost burnt; then strike fire when you have occasion, and lay a fine shaving on the top, and blow it, and it will light, and so will increase your tinder; so the match and the tinder is all of one substance.

If you would make sweet matches, juniper sticks cut like tooth pickers, dipped in brimstone a little way.

To take away the offence of noisome vaults. Make the vent thereof upwards as large or larger than the tunnel downward, and carry the same up to a convenient height, so the offensive air, as fast as it rises hath issue, and stayeth not in the passage.

To help men or horses that are tender of foot or hoof. Put in each sock a new laid egg somewhat

grossly broken, and so travel. So for a horse, put two eggs a little beaten into either hoof of the horse, and clap cow dung upon them, and then wrap them well one night, that they fall not out, and then you may travel him. This is much used in Italy.

A large draught of sallet oil drunk first, will prevent drunkenness, and so will new milk, but it will make you sick, and I think it best not to try the experiment.—Plat's Jewel House, p. 59.

Balls to take spots out of your clothes or garments. Take half a bull's gall, one or two whites of eggs, and mingle them well together, adding burnt allum one pound, powder of orris six ounces, a little beaten salt, and mix them; this done, add as much white soap, cut or scraped in, so much as may serve to make balls; dry them in the shade, for the sun hurts them. If you sell them, make them the same weight. When you would take out spots, first moisten the place with cold water, and then rub it well with this soap; then wash it off with cold water. If the spots yet appear, dry the cloth, then wash them as you did before, and it takes them clean away,—Alexis.

*Another.*

Take white venice soap one pound, six yolks of eggs beaten, salt half a spoonful, juice of beets what is needful; mingle them, and make a mass for balls; dry them in the shade. Wet the cloth with water, then rub it with the said soap; wash it off again with water.

*Another.*

Take white soap rasped one pound, goat's gall, or gall, and allum catinum, of each one ounce; three yolks of eggs; a few ashes; mingle them all well in a mortar; make balls; use as before.

Ans.

*Another.*

Take the gall of an old ox, what is sufficient; kengreek finely powdered, one pound; one pound and a half of white soap; strong lee three measures; mix and boil them at the fire till half be consumed; keep it to take out spots.

*Another.*

Take rock allum and quick lime of each one pound, argol six ounces, three pounds of white soap scraped, spring water four pounds; mingle them, and boil them a while; then strain it, and keep it for use. Wash the grease with this liquor, being hot; wash it out with fair water, then with soap and water, and it will vanish.

To take away all sorts of spots out of garments and clothes. Take common salt well beaten, black soap, of each what is sufficient; mingle them well, and smear over the spots therewith; when dry, wash them with a lixivium, and after with warm water, and they will be gone.

To take spots from white silks and scarlets. First wet the spot with three times distilled aqua vitæ, then lay on the white of an egg, and dry it in the sun, and wash it well off with cold water. It takes away the spots at twice doing.

To take ink spots out of cloth. Wash the cloth in the sharpest vinegar, pressing and rubbing it well with your hands, and then with water and soap, and it is done.

That wheat may increase exceedingly. Take salt petre powder, and the froth of salt petre, and mingle with thin earth, and so cast it into the heaps of corn. This will also keep wheat safe and unhurt.—Wicker.

To make a wick that will not consume. Cut alum de plume like to a wick, put that into oil, and and it will never consume —Nestradamus.

That a thread will not burn. Tie a thread about an egg, or any quart pot, and you cannot burn it with a candle lighted.

*Of Dullidge or Lewisham Water.*

THIS water was taken notice of about the year 1648, and a certain person would have monopolized it, by building and inclosing it, and thereupon it was observed that it lost its taste, odour, and effect, and people left off drinking it. Some time after, it was observed to return to its primitive goodness, and bestowed upon the poor, and it hath held its virtue ever since. This is the traditional account.

I judge this water principally to consist of nitrous salt, allum, and some sulphur.

It purges strongly; sometimes causes to vomit; sometimes, but seldom, by sweat; sometimes by all three ways of evacuation; the property of it being to vary in its operation, according to the matter it meets with in people's bodies.

*Its Virtues.*

It opens all obstructions within, wherever latent, especially those of the liver, spleen, meseraic veins, pancreas, the biliary, uterine and urinary passages; by which means, such lingering and almost incurable distempers are bred, as the schirrhus, hepatic, Lienis, the hard tumours of the liver and spleen, the flatus, hypocondriacs, the black and yellow jaundice, the cholic, the stone, the gravel in the kidneys and bladder, all obstructions, difficulties, and sharpness of urine, the hæmorrhoides, cholic passion, tenasmus cachezia, scurvy, dropfy, green sickness, stoppage of the terms, suffocation of the womb, fits of the mother, and many such like distempers, whereof my author saith he hath seen the effects;

effects; and the reason, he says, why it should be so excellent for the curing the above named distempers, is from the cleansing and attenuating quality of the vitriolous salt, from the astringent and cooling faculty of the allum, and from the healing property of the sulphur. It fecundates the womb beyond any other, and seems an universal remedy against barrenness; it extinguishes inflammations; it sweetens sharp humours, is good for salt distillations, helps admirably scalding urine, and is approved as beneficial for the running of the reins, and for other diseases that are alike to these. It is an absolute remedy for the gout, if a little assisted by art; excellent against all sorts of worms in the body. This Water strengthens the brain and nerves, presents or cures the apoplexy, falling sickness, palsy, dizziness, ach of the head, and such like symptoms. It strengthens the stomach, causeth good digestion, consumes crudities; it makes gross bodies lean, and the lean fleshy; in a word, this water will effect whatsoever, by any intention, in a medicinal way, is to be performed, by opening obstructions, evacuating superfluous humours, allaying vapours, cleansing the blood, and strengthens all parts of the body.

This water, outwardly used, is good for most cutaneous distempers, as leprosy, itch, scab, pimples, ringworms, scurvy, &c. It dissolves tumours, and cureth old ulcers, if the part affected be washed or bathed therewith; and I am persuaded, it being used by way of a warm bath, it would be of great efficacy to consume hydropical tumours, to ease or cure the gout and rheumatic dolours, and far more effectual also in the abovesaid cutaneous distempers.

Thus I have given you a short hint of the opinion of Dr Peter. The time of drinking it is either winter or summer, as occasion requires; but in general, when the weather is clear and dry, it is best, as well



in winter as summer, and in frosty weather the water is strongest.

In summer, drink it betwixt sun rising and till it is an hour high, or thereabouts; then you will have it in its full strength, and take it but once a day, and in my opinion, it is much better drank warm than cold. To drink water cold, Hippocrates says, is hurtful to the bones, teeth, sinews, brain, and marrow of the back, &c. but warm, is good and profitable. In short, I take it, in all cases, safest to take it warm, though strong constitutions may questionless receive it with great benefit, but weak constitutions do better to take it warm, so it be done with as little loss of the spirit as may be. In some cases you may make posset drink of it with milk; in cases where it is not fit to drink it cold; you may put a quarter of a pint of scalding or boiling hot milk into three pints of water, whereby it will become of a convenient warmth to be drank, and so you may proportion the milk to what quantity of water you please; but I instance in the quantity; because for a body of middle age and complete strength, I hold it a fit proportion to begin with, and so increasing every day gradually, till he rises to eight or nine pints, more or less, as he shall be able to bear it; and so again decrease by degrees; as, suppose you design to abate twenty days to drink the water, and the first day you begin with three pints, then I would have you add half a pint a day more for the next six days, three quarters of a pint for the eighth day, almost a pint for the ninth day, and a whole pint for the tenth day, which being your greatest rise, will amount to eight pints and a half; and so, for the remaining ten days, daily drink the proportions backward; as what quantity you drink the tenth day, you are to drink the eleventh; and what proportion you drank the ninth, you are to drink the twelfth, &c. which brings you



you to the same proportion for the twentieth and last day, with which you began the first day; but the just quantity to be taken at one time cannot possibly be ascertained, in regard of age, sex, strength, and other circumstances; yet, generally, they have the most benefit by it that can drink the most, and thoroughly concoct it.

Drink not the water too fast, but allot a short time, which will prevent griping, cold sweets, giddiness in the head, and the like. Take, at first, about a third part of what quantity you design, and then walk half an hour; then take another third part, and exercise half an hour more; and then the last or remaining part, and walk till all be past out of the body, or till dinner time. Walk moderately, but not so as to sweat; but let not your exercise be violent, and sleep not till your water is wrought off. Stand not still in the sun, nor sit on the ground, which are hurtful. You may eat a few carraway comfits, coriander seeds, elecampane, or angelian preserved, &c. to help the digestion of the water; above all, be temperate in your diet; eat beef, mutton, veal, lamb, chicken, pullet, turkey, partridge, pheasant, conies, &c. forbear salt meats, ducks, geese, bacon, tripe; all salt fish, eels, old cheese, leeks, onions, cabbage, musk, melons, cucumbers, &c. are to be avoided; also apples, pears, plumbs, cherries, ripe gooseberries, raspberries, &c. are allowable, if sparingly eaten, and that a little before supper, and then they help to temper the blood. As for drink, beer, ale, or wine may be moderately drank. Let supper be larger then dinner, and six or seven hours after it. After the end of the waters, use a spare diet for a month or two, which will prevent and keep out all crudities.

*Customs of London about Apprentices.*

If an apprentice is under the age of fourteen years at the time of binding, his indenture is not good.

An apprentice ought to be enrolled by his master in the first year, before the Chamberlain; the fee is 2s 6d. and if the master does not enrol him within his first year, then such apprentice may at any time after sue out his indenture, and be discharged from his master's service. If in case the apprentice refuse to be enrolled within the first year of his term, the master, within that time, may carry his indenture to the Chamberlain, or to his Clerk, who will record the same, which is as good as an enrollment, and shall hinder the apprentice from discharging himself. Many are of opinion, that if an apprentice be enrolled, they must keep him, though a thief or gamester, &c. but if not enrolled, they can turn him off when they please, which is a great mistake; for if an apprentice is not enrolled, if his master turn him away, the apprentice may bring an action upon the covenants in his indenture, and recover damages against the master; and if any apprentice be enrolled, he must take the same course against his master. An apprentice that is a thief, may lawfully be turned away when enrolled, as when he is not enrolled; but by enrolment you answer your oath as a freeman, keep the apprentice from going at his pleasure, and save charges; and every master ought in conscience to do it, for it is his own security.

An apprentice enrolled may be discharged if the master refuse to find him sufficient necessities, or if he beats him unreasonably, without just cause; or if the master leave off his trade, or turns him out of his service, or neglects to instruct his apprentice; notwithstanding the vulgar mistake, that if the servant is enrolled it cannot be done; that is no hindrance.

To

To sue out an apprentice's indenture is thus. He brings his indenture, or a copy, to an attorney in court; this attorney then gives a note or warrant to a serjeant, to let the master know the apprentice's intention of suing out his indenture, and for what cause, and four court days after will leave a summons at the master's house, for the master to appear and shew cause why his servant shall not be discharged. If the apprentice sue out his indenture for not being enrolled, the master may appear and delay it a small time, but he cannot prevent his discharge. Indeed for any other matter, the master may appear by an attorney of this court, and try the truth of the matter; where will be a fair trial, the jury being all masters. If a verdict pass for the apprentice or the master, no cost is allowed either party.

If an apprentice be bound for eight, nine, ten, or eleven years, and enrolled, he shall be compelled to serve the full term, unless for a very reasonable cause.

If a sempstress or exchange woman has a husband free of London, she must bind her apprentice to her husband, and not for less than seven years, and may be enrolled and made free at seven years end, if unmarried.

The widow of a freeman may take a maid apprentice for seven years, and enrol her as they do a youth, if she is above fourteen years old; but if the indenture is made for less than seven years, it is of no value, and against the custom of London, and it does not oblige the apprentice.

If a master denies to make his apprentice free, after seven years faithful service expired, such apprentice may force his master to do it, by summoning him before the chamberlain, or court of aldermen.

*The Chamberlain's Court.*

THE chamberlain of London attends usually every forenoon, to enrol and turn over apprentices, to regulate differences betwixt servants and masters, and to make free those that have duly served their times.

If an apprentice is unruly, disorderly, or commits a notorious fault, upon complaint to the chamberlain, he will send an officer for such apprentice, and send him to Bridewell, or otherwise punish him as he deserves.

If any freeman refuse to appear before the chamberlain, being duly summoned, the Lord mayor or recorder will grant a warrant to apprehend such person, and make him appear, for which warrant he must pay 1s.

An apprentice, if turned over, ought first to be turned over before the company where he was bound, and then before the chamberlain. If an apprentice be turned over by the company only, it is no obligation on the second master to keep him, nor is the apprentice compellable thereby to serve such second master, but may depart at his pleasure, by suing out his indenture against his first master, which may be done without the knowledge of the second master; therefore be sure turn them over before the chamberlain; then the first master is discharged, and the second obliged to keep him the full term, if it be for ten years or more.

All differences betwixt master and servant may be heard and referred to the chamberlain, who will determine the business for a small charge.

*Fees*

*Fees to be paid for a Freedom, and for enrolling Apprentices.*

FOR not being enrolled, the master pays 13s. 2d. and the apprentice pays 1s. For not being turned over before the chamberlain, 2s.

*The Clerk of the Chambers Fees.*

FOR the copy of a freedom by nativity within London, 4s. 6d. By nativity out of London, 5s. 6d. For a freedom purchased or given, 4s. 6d. For a copy of a freedom by service, 2s. 6d. For a second copy of a freedom, 3s. For every copy of an enrollment, 2s. 6d. For an indenture lost, 2s. For every search, 1s. For every turn-over, 4d. For every enrolment, 4d. For every order upon reference, 2s. For an order without reference, 1s. For a warrant, 1s. For every summons out of the liberty, 2s. For a summons within the liberty, 1s.

An apprentice ought to take up his freedom in a convenient time after his service is ended, otherwise the chamberlain may fine him, as he pleases, for such neglect.

If a freeman make an apprentice free, testifying he has served his time to him, when in truth, he turned him over privately to a foreigner, in such case the master and apprentice may be disfranchised, and fined as the chamberlain pleases, and the chamberlain will, in such cases, cause the freeman's shop to be shut up.

*Of the Court of Conscience.*

MY Lord mayor and court of aldermen do monthly assign such aldermen and commons to sit as commissioners as they think fit, and those, or any  
of



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of them, make a court: they sit in the Guildhall every Wednesday and Saturday, in the forenoon, to determine such matters as come before them.

In this court a cause may be determined for 10d. viz. 6d. for the summons, and 4d. for the order; but if the defendant does not appear the second court day after, an attachment is granted against him, to compel him, which increases his charge.

If one citizen arrest another for a debt under 40s. you may summon the plaintiff to appear, which if he do not the first court day after the summons left at his house, they will grant an attachment against him, and force him to take his debt, and pay the defendant his costs.

And if any attorney in London go on in any such suit, after notice given him to the contrary, or refuse to obey the orders of this court, upon a complaint made to the court of aldermen, he shall be suspended.

*Beadle's Fees.*

FOR warning a person within the liberty, 4d. For warning a person without, 6d. For serving a warrant, 4d.

*Clerk's Fees.*

FOR every plaint, 2d. Every appearance, 2d. Every order, 4d. For every warrant to commit to prison, 6d. Every search, 2d. For every satisfaction acknowledged upon an order, 6d.

*The Court of Common Council.*

IN Guildhall this court is held, before the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council only when the Lord Mayor pleases to appoint.

Thi,



This court yearly elects commissioners for the sewers of pavements.

They also elect yearly a governor, deputy governor, and assistants, to manage the city lands in Ulster in Ireland.

Usually, every Wednesday in the afternoon, six aldermen and twelve commoners meet, to let and demise the city lands and tenements.

Also a committee of four aldermen and eight commoners meet at Mercer's Hall when the Lord Mayor appoints; he is also one of the committee, where they let and dispose of the lands and tenements given by Sir Thomas Gresham.

By order of this court, and no other, a stranger born, may be made free.

The town clerk, common serjeant, and common cryer, are in this court's gift.

The clerks of the court of requests are now elected by the court of aldermen.

In this court hath been elected the judges of the sheriff's court, and sometimes by the court of aldermen.

### *The Court of Aldermen.*

THIS court is held on Tuesday and Thursday, at Guildhall, except holidays, and the time of sessions.

The assize of bread is appointed by this court, and all matters about party walls, water courses, and lights. In this court are sealed bonds and leases that pass under the city seal.

The Lord Mayor, in this court, has the gift of several places, viz. the recorder, four city councils, sword bearer, city remembrancer, water bailiff, common hunt, comptroller of the chamber, city solicitor, two secondaries, four attornies of the  
Mayor's

mayor's court, clerk of the chamber, hall keeper, three Serjeants of the chamber, three Serjeants' carvers, Serjeant of the channel, Yeoman of the channel, Yeoman of the water side, Yeoman of the chamber, under water Bailiff, meal weighers, clerk of the city walls, Yeomen, eight attornies in the sheriff's court, two clerks of the papers, eight clerks' sitters, two prothonotaries, clerk of the court of requests, clerk of the bridge house, thirty-six Serjeants at mace, beadle of the court of requests, twenty-six Yeomen; the Gauger, searchers, and sealers of leather, keeper of the green yard, two keepers of the counters, keeper of ludgate, and of newgate, measurer, steward of Southwark, bailiff of Southwark, bailiff of the hundred of Ossalfon.

Also in the gift of the Mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs, is the city carpenter and other artificers, but the rent gatherer hath been put in by the chamberlain.

Upon the misbehaviour of any officer, this court upon complaint, they usually suspend him the profits of his place, during their pleasure.

This court yearly elects the rulers of the company of watermen.

The citizens of London are toll free throughout England.

The Lord Mayor, by his warrant may command any captain, or commander of a vessel, to release any apprentice, or other person, carried on shipboard and detained against his will.

If any foreigner refuse to pay the duties of bailage for wares or merchandize, brought to the city by water, westward, the Lord Mayor may grant his warrant to distrain his goods.

The laws of the city, in relation to the regulation and well ordering of markets, &c. pursuant to an act of common council, I here omit, studying brevity.

If any refuse to pay the tythes, upon oath made, the Lord Mayor will grant his warrant, to distrain the goods of such offenders.

The Lord Mayor may grant a warrant to examine and try weights and measures.

If any constable or other neglect to watch, the Mayor and aldermen, if they think fit, may punish such constable or others for that neglect.

Every year the Lord Mayor issues out his precept to the aldermen of every ward, to hold his wardmote for election of common council men and other officers, on St. Thomas' day.

*Court of Conservatory for the River Thames.*

THE Lord Mayor does appoint and direct within the respective counties near adjacent to the cities of London and Westminster, where this court is to be held.

The water Bailiff is the Lord Mayor's deputy. It is his business to give his lordship notice of all offences committed contrary to the orders made, for the preserving of the brood and fry of fish.

*The Hustings Court.*

IT is held in Guildhall, before the Mayor and sheriffs. The recorder sits as judge, with the Lord Mayor and sheriffs, and gives rules and judgment therein.

This court is usually held on Tuesdays, except a holiday; sometimes it is held on Monday, although Monday be a holiday, except at particular times. There is hustings of pleas of land, and hustings of common pleas.

In

In this court you may enrol deeds, and recoveries may be passed, wills proved and replevies, writs of right, and writs of error, patents, writs of waste, writs of partition, and writs of dower, may be determined, for all matters within the city of London and liberties.

The attornies of the Lord Mayor's court are also of this, and the clerk of the enrolment is always second attorney.

*Elections of Burgeses and other Officers.*

IN this court they elect burgeses to serve the city in parliament, by the livery men of the several companies.

The Lord Mayor is chosen on Michaelmas day, and it is usual to put all the aldermen that are under the chair, in nomination, who have held sheriff. Two are chosen by the commons, and their names are returned to the Mayor and aldermen, who choose which they think most fit to hold the place, and declare their choice to the commons. The person elected is presented to the lord chancellor, and afterwards is sworn at Guildhall, on St. Simon and Jude's day, and at the exchequer the day after. The livery men on midsummer day choose sheriffs, and the Lord Mayor may drink to one citizen, and nominate him one of the sheriffs; and the commons use to confirm such person, and elect another to serve him. They also at the same time choose two auditors for the bridge and chamber, a chamberlain, two bridgemasters, and four ale conners.

The sheriffs are judges of the elections, and declare, by Mr. Common Serjeant, who are the men elected.

The

The Sheriffs then take an oath at Guildhall on Michaelmas eve, and the day after Michaelmas day are presented to the Barons of the Exchequer.

After the chamberlain and bridge masters are elected, they take the usual oath before the Lord mayor.

*The Orphan's Court.*

THE Orphans' Court is held before the mayor and aldermen, who are guardians to the children of all freemen of London, under the age of twenty-four years, at the time of their father's decease. The common-serjeant takes all inventories and accounts of freemen's estates, and the common cryer summonses all executors and administrators to appear before the court of aldermen, and give inventories and accounts of the personal estates of such freemen. The youngest attorney is the orphans' clerk, and takes security for their portions. When a freeman dies, the clerk of the parish ought to give his name to the common cryer, who thereupon is to summon the widow, or Executor, to appear before the court of aldermen, there to be bound to bring an inventory in, about two months time, of the testator's estate.

Upon refusal to appear, they may be forced, and the court of aldermen have power to send such executor to Newgate till they submit.

When a bond is given for exhibiting an inventory, the executor must procure four freemen to appraise the testator's goods, and must cause them to take oath before a justice, as usual, for which the fee is 4d.

The inventory must be signed by the common cryer, or his deputy, or the court will not allow it. His fee for signing an inventory is 10s. and for his at.



attendance to the time of the appraisement, 10s. per day at least. The appraisement signed, is given to the common serjeant, at his office in Guildhall Yard, and he causes it be engrossed, and a duplicate to be made for the executor; then the executors swear, before the court of aldermen, that it is a true inventory to the best of their knowledge.

The Executor is then bound to bring in the money due to the Orphans, or give security to pay the same into the chamber, for the use of the orphans, when at age or married.

A freeman's widow may require a third part of the personal estate, after his debts are paid, and funeral charges discharged; besides her widow's chamber furnished; and his children another third part; and the freeman may, by will, give away another third part, either to his wife or children, or to any other person. But if he has no children, the widow may require a moiety of his personal estate, after debts paid and widow's chamber furnished, and if a freeman makes a will contrary to this custom, and give more away than a third, they may be relieved against such will, by exhibiting their bill in this court, against the executors, and so much as is contrary to custom will be declared void.

If a freeman die without a will, and leave a wife and children, his widow may administer, and claim a third part by custom, and one third must be divided among the children, and the other part thereof must be divided between wife and children. Usually, the widow is allowed two thirds of the freeman's third part, and the children one third.—Read more of this in *Lex Londonensis*.



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